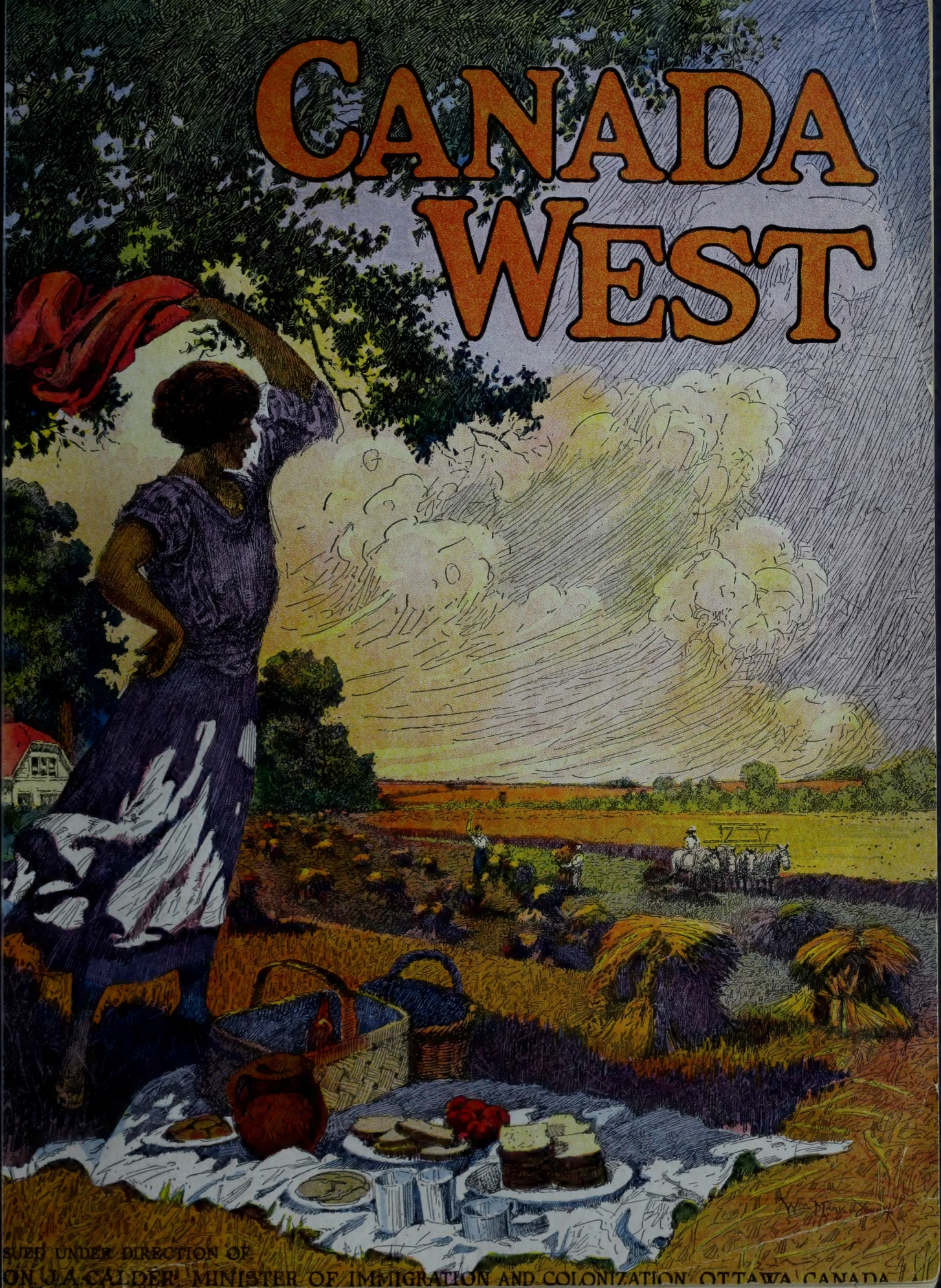


SUED UNDER DIRECTION OF
ON. J.A. CALDER, MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION, OTTAWA, CANADA

Important Information for the Intending Settler

Immigration Regulations.—The Canadian Immigration Regulations debar from Canada immigrants of the following classes:

(1) Idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons and persons who have been insane at any time previously.

(2) Persons afflicted with tuberculosis or any contagious or infectious disease.

(3) Persons who are dumb, blind, or otherwise physically defective, unless security is given against such persons becoming a public charge in Canada. (Where any member of a family is physically defective communicate with the nearest Canadian Government Agent, giving him full particulars about physical disability before making arrangements to move to Canada.)

(4) Persons over 15 years of age who are unable to read. (Exception is made in the case of certain relatives; see nearest Canadian Government Agent.)

(5) Persons who are guilty of any crime involving moral turpitude; persons seeking entry to Canada for any immoral purpose.

(6) Beggars, vagrants, and persons liable to become a public charge.

(7) Persons suffering from chronic alcoholism or the drug habit, and persons of physical inferiority whose defect is likely to prevent them making their way in Canada.

(8) Anarchists, agitators and persons who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized Government or who advocate the unlawful destruction of property.

(9) Persons who have been deported from Canada for any cause and persons who have been deported from any British Dominion or from any allied country on account of an offence committed in connection with the war.

(10) Immigrants who are nationals of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, or Turkey.

The Canadian Immigration Regulations are subject to change from time to time, and persons residing in the United States who are not citizens of the United States, should in every case correspond with the nearest Canadian Government Agent, giving particulars of nationality, length of residence in the United States, present occupation and intended occupation, before deciding to move to Canada.

Homestead Regulations.—The sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead one-quarter section of available Dominion lands. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

No application for an entry for a homestead shall be granted unless the person applying was at the commencement of the war, and has since continued to be a British subject or a subject of a country which is an ally of His Majesty, or a subject of a neutral country, and unless he establishes the same to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior.

An Agent may reserve one available quarter-section as a homestead for a minor over seventeen years of age until he is eighteen, on certain conditions.

Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least eighty acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions. Six months is allowed from the date of entry within which to perfect the same by taking possession of the land and beginning residence duties. Any entry not so perfected within that period is liable to cancellation.

Customs Regulations.—A settler may bring into Canada, free of duty, live stock for the farm on the following basis, if he has actually owned such live stock abroad for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and has brought them into Canada within one year after his arrival, viz.: If horses only are brought in, 16 allowed; if cattle are brought in, 16 allowed; if sheep are brought in, 160 allowed; if swine are brought in, 160 allowed. If horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are brought in together, or part of each, the same proportions as above are to be observed.

Duty is to be paid on live stock in excess of the number for which provision is made as above. For customs entry purposes a mare with a colt under six months old is to be reckoned as one animal; a cow with a calf under six months old is also to be reckoned as one animal. Cattle and other live stock imported into Canada are subject to quarantine regulations.

Settlers' effects, free, viz.: Wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment; guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, live stock, bicycles, vehicles (including automobiles), implements moved by mechanical power, machinery used for agricultural purposes, tractors (new) valued at $1400 or less, as well as parts thereof for repairs, and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale; also books, pictures, family plate, furniture, personal effects and heirlooms left by bequest provided that any dutiable articles entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.

The settler will be required to take oath that all of the articles have been owned by himself or herself for at least six months before removal to Canada; that none have been imported as merchandise, for use in a manufacturing establishment or as a contractor's outfit, or for sale; that he or she intends becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada and that the "live stock" enumerated is intended for his or her own use on the farm which he or she is about to occupy (or cultivate), and not for sale or speculative purposes, nor for the use of any other person or persons.

Freight Regulations.—1. Carload shipments of farm settlers' effects must consist of the following described property of an actual farm settler, when shipped by and consigned to the same person.

Household goods and personal effects, all second hand, and may include:
Agricultural implements and farm vehicles, all second hand (will not include automobiles).
Live stock, not exceeding a total of ten head, consisting of horses, mules, cows, heifers, calves, oxen, sheep, or hogs (from Eastern Canada not more than six head of horses and mules may be included in a car of farm settlers' effects).
Lumber and shingles (pine, hemlock, spruce, or basswood), which must not exceed 2,500 feet in all, or the equivalent thereof, or in lieu of (not in addition to) the lumber and shingles, a portable house, knocked down, may be shipped.
Seed grain, trees, or shrubbery. The quantity of seed grain must not exceed the following weight: Wheat, 4,500 pounds; oats, 3,400 pounds; barley, 4,800 pounds; flax seed, 400 pounds. From points in Western States 1,400 pounds of seed corn may also be included.
Live poultry (small lots only).
Feed, sufficient for feeding the live stock while on the journey.

2. Live Stock.—Should a settler wish to ship more than ten head of live stock (as per Rule 1) in a car, the additional animals will be charged for at the less-than-carload live stock rate (at estimated weights as per Canadian Freight Classification), but the total charge for the car will not exceed the rate for a straight carload of live stock.

3. Passes.—One man will be passed free in charge of full carloads of settlers' effects containing live stock, to feed, water, and care for them in transit.

4. Top Loads.—Agents do not permit, under any circumstances, any article to be loaded on the top of box or stock cars; such manner of loading is dangerous and absolutely forbidden.

5. Settlers' effects, to be entitled to the car load rates, cannot be stopped at any point short of destination for the purpose of unloading part.

6 For information as to carload rates on Farm Settlers' Effects, apply to Canadian Government Agents, as different states have different classification.

Hints for the Man about to Start

The newcomer may start for Western Canada during any month in the year. Railroads carry him to within a short distance of his new home.

The country roads are good, and there is settlement in all parts, so that shelter is easily reached.

Temporary provision is required for the family's arrival, when better may be made.

For feeding on the way, put in two-by four cleats breast high on the horses, and fix to fit the end of a stout trough which is dropped in, afterwards nailing on a top cleat.

If they have been used to corn, take along twenty bushels for each horse, if possible, not only to feed along the way, but to use while breaking them in to an oat diet. Bring all the horses you can. Five big horses can pull a 12-inch gang through the sod, but six can do it easier and you can use four on the harrow. If you have been intending to bring eight horses, bring twelve;

If you have any spare time or can get work, they bring in money.

Bring your cows and also your cream separator. The latter will not sell for much and is useful here, as you have no place to store quantities of milk.

Pack up a supply of groceries in such a way that you can get at them easily, but upon this you may have to pay duty.

Do not sell anything that can be used in your new farming. Old belts, singletrees, doubletrees, and such goods are worth far more away out on the prairies than on the old improved farm, and they will cost more there.

Bring all sorts of tools and wagon gears with you; you will save money by doing so; anvil, drills, old bolts, and screws, etc., come in handy.

Bring your stock remedies and a medicine cabinet for the household, with carbolic salve, liniments, etc.

One of the first things you will need is a hayrack, and you will not have time to build one before it is needed, so take the old one or build a new one and take it with you. It can be used for crating and for partitions and other purposes in loading the car. Make the sides of the rack quite close and have a solid bottom.

Bring along your base-burner. Coal and wood are plentiful.

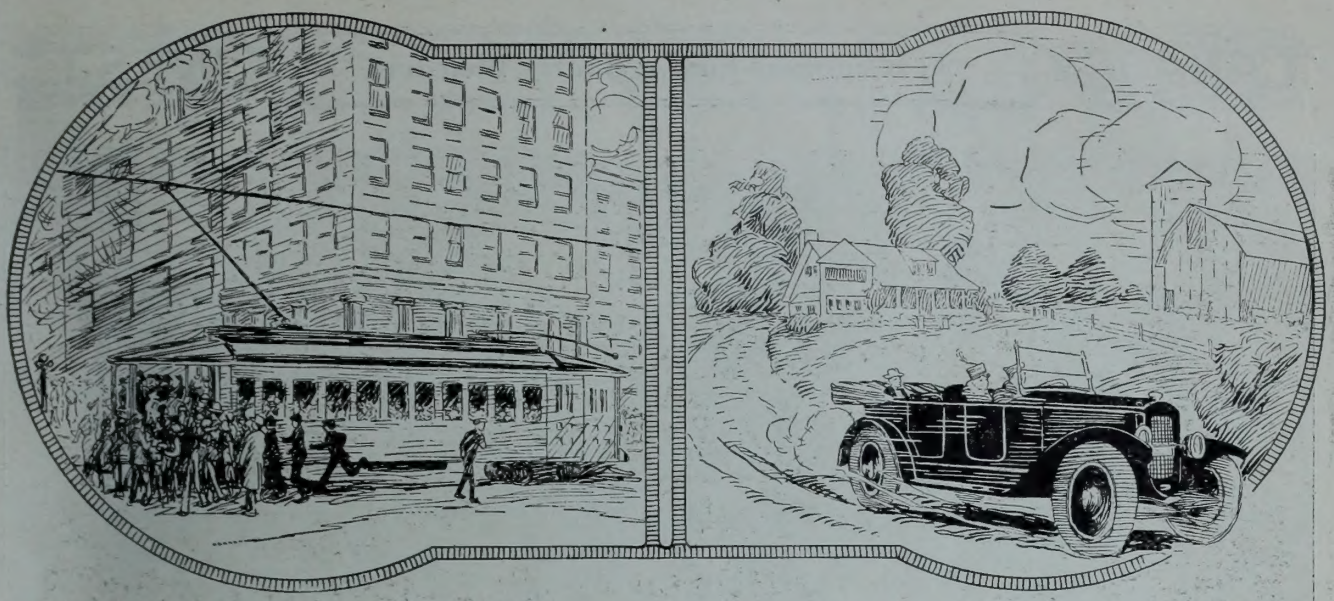
Have a small tank made to carry water in the cars for the horses, to hold two barrels, about three feet in diameter and four high, the top soldered on, with a lid just large enough to get in a pail. It also will be useful to haul water for the house when you land.

Wives intending to join their husbands in Canada should bring evidence along confirming this.

For particulars as to reduced railway fares and settlers' rates on stock and effects, for information of any nature relative to Western Canada and the wonderful opportunities being offered to new settlers, write the nearest of the following Canadian Government Agents in the United States:

J. M. MacLACHLAN, 10 Jefferson Ave., E. Detroit, Mich.
C. J. BROUGHTON, Room 412, 112 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
GEORGE A. HALL, 123 Second St., Milwaukee, Wis.
R. A. GARRETT, 311 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.
A. E. PILKIE, 202 W. 5th St., Des Moines, Iowa.
O. G. RUTLEDGE, 301 E. Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.
W. S. NETHERY, 82 E. Rich St., Columbus, Ohio.
M. J. JOHNSTONE, 215 Traction-Terminal Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
W. E. BLACK, Clifford Block; Grand Forks, N. D.
GEO. A. COOK, Drawer 197, Watertown, S. D.
W. V. BENNETT, 200 Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
F. H. HEWITT, 2012 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.
K. HADDELAND, 104 Central Ave., Great Falls, Mont.
J. L. PORTE, Cor. 1st and Post Sts., Spokane, Wash.
C. A. LAURIER, 43 Manchester St., Manchester, N. H.
MAX A. BOWLBY, 73 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
F. A. HARRISON, 308 North 2d St., Harrisburg, Pa.
GILBERT ROCHE, 3 and 5 First St., San Francisco, Cal.

Particulars regarding lands for sale may be had from the Secretary of the Land Settlement Association at Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Sask.; Calgary, Alberta; and Vancouver, B. C.



IS there not something irresistible in that call to the open, to "the Great Outdoors," where there is to be had "freedom and independence," those assets so much desired and sought after? Does not the great desire of the man who has no fear to have the true measurement of his worth taken, answer to the "Call of the Wild," where he can find an atmosphere exhilarating and healthful. In looking for it the early explorers found it in the great wide West, where today as then the waters have not been contaminated by the artifices of man, where there are mountains with vast mineral deposits and unsurpassed grandeur, where, rich in natural fertility, the dales are prepared to yield of their stores of hidden wealth to man's benefit, and where Mother Nature, as the rich benefactress, is ready to bestow her gifts upon the appreciative and worthy.

"Truly man made the city, and after he became sufficiently civilized, not afraid of solitude, and knew on what terms to live with nature, God promoted him to life in the country."— *John Burroughs.*

Let the picture be compared with that of the crowded metropolis, with "artificiality" written on its skyline and its pavement, where "flat" life with its high rents and a general congested condition fights for existence in an atmosphere polluted with the poison gases of manufacture.

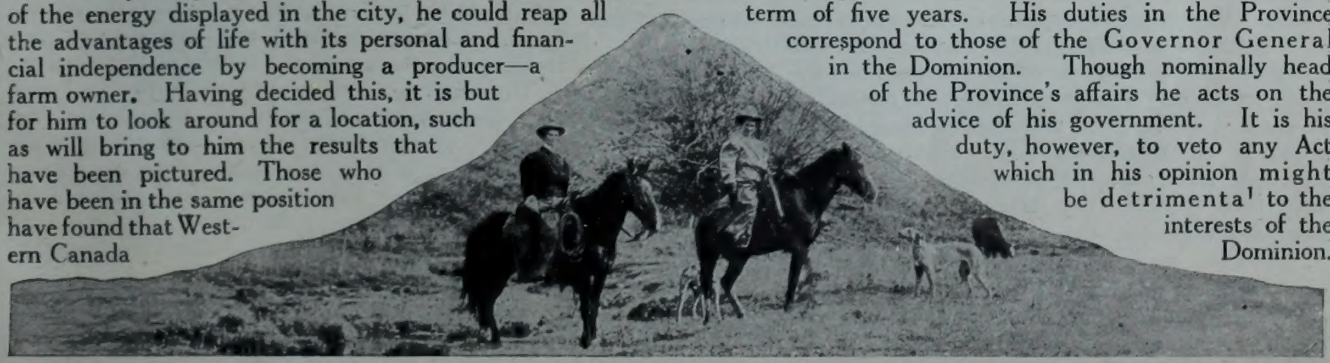
Yet, there may be found the man who has held down the same position for years, riveted so to his work, that his scope of observation of the great outdoors has been limited to a couple of weeks' vacation in the country or with glimpses only on the movie screen of that which he denies himself. What he accomplishes is seldom worth the sacrifice. It is the same old grind and the same old routine, with nearly every part of the monthly salary going to present day maintenance. He is but a cog in the great commercial wheel and one who has failed to give his true condition proper and just consideration. With an equal loyalty to his daily pursuits, and but a part of the energy displayed in the city, he could reap all the advantages of life with its personal and financial independence by becoming a producer—a farm owner. Having decided this, it is but for him to look around for a location, such as will bring to him the results that have been pictured. Those who have been in the same position have found that Western Canada possesses conditions that offer to the man who cares to take advantage of them, what he is looking for.

Actuated by a desire for a change and fascinated by glamour of the bright lights of the city, many boys from rural districts drew down big pay envelopes during the war period. Some of them are doing some "tall thinking" now, and the realization that the source of all wealth is the soil is becoming manifest. These young men, who are returning to the land, will be successful. They have had new experiences, have seen life and will find prosperity and contentment in that independence in which they were raised on the farm.

The city has its attractions, the lure of it is felt by the Westerner—and he, in his independence is able to afford an occasional visit to the crowded centres of civilization, but always returns with the satisfied feeling that freedom and independence are alone to be found in the country, which permits expansion in the breadth of the opportunities that it offers.

The people of Canada elect their own governments, make their own laws, and control all their own political affairs. All matters of taxation are entirely in their own hands, and Great Britain has no more control over them in this regard than she has in the imposition of a tax on the people of the United States. The Imperial Parliament has far less to do with the affairs of Canada than, for instance, Congress has to do with the internal concerns of the several states of the Union.

The Provincial Governments are formed along lines similar to the Federal Government. At the head, and representing the Federal Government, is a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor General for a term of five years. His duties in the Province correspond to those of the Governor General in the Dominion. Though nominally head of the Province's affairs he acts on the advice of his government. It is his duty, however, to veto any Act which in his opinion might be detrimental to the interests of the Dominion.



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A Picture of Overflowing Wealth which Appeals with Overwhelming Force

CANADA WANTS GOOD SETTLERS

WHILE Canada wants settlers, and is pursuing every legitimate means to secure them, it is realized, as pointed out by Hon. J. A. Calder, Canadian Minister of Immigration and Colonization, that selection is necessary and in order to keep undesirables out of the country legislation is provided that will doubtless have this effect. As pointed out by the Minister the class of settlers which Canada stands most ready to welcome are those who desire:

Opportunity to acquire good farm land, either free or at a cost within their means.

Opportunity to live in a country under healthful conditions and liberal laws and among an intelligent and friendly people.

Opportunity to live in a country where children receive free public education and where all children are enabled to start in the battle of life with, as nearly as possible, equal advantages.

Opportunity to live in a country where industry applied to the land will produce something more than the bare necessities of life, and will afford within reasonable time comfort and independence.

Opportunity to live in a country where ambition is not handicapped by any creed, birth, or class, but where every citizen has the right to aspire to the highest position in his or her chosen walk in life.

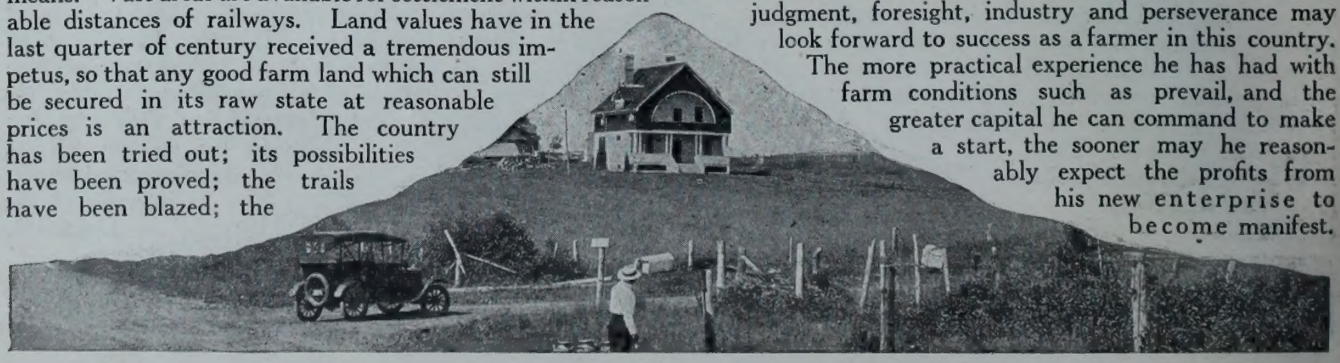
These are the conditions which will appeal to the most desirable people for this or any country, conditions which, to a certain degree, make an automatic selection of the fittest.

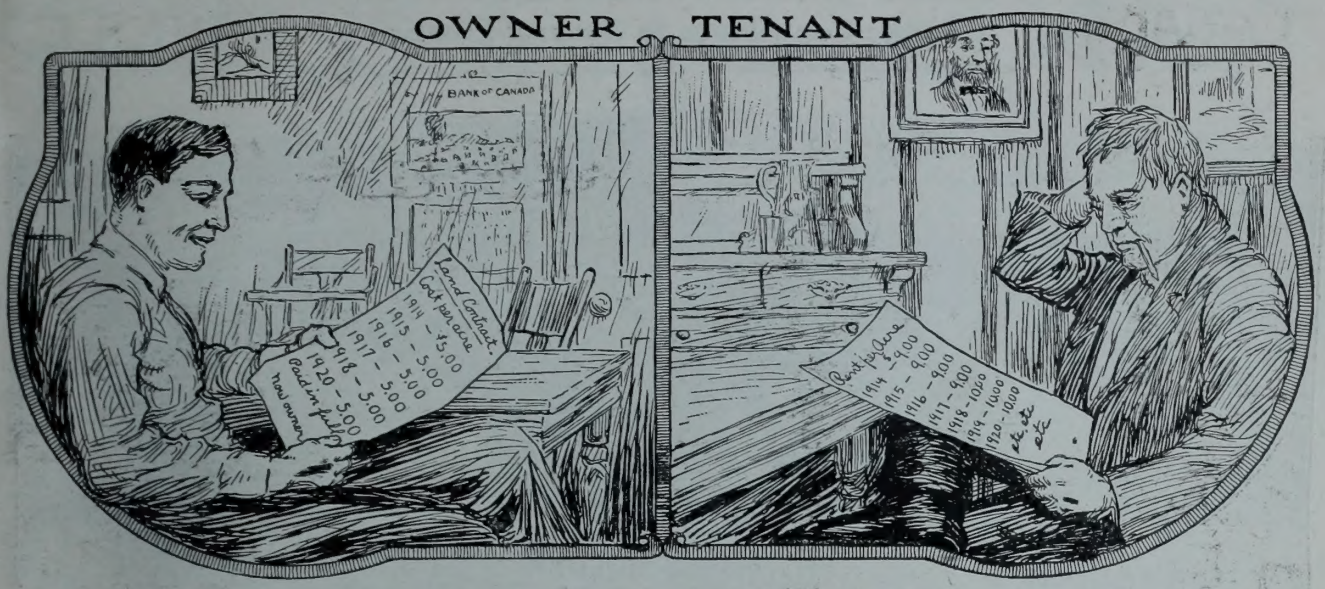
Canada possesses farm lands in large areas which may be had free or at a cost within the reach of the settler of limited means. Vast areas are available for settlement within reasonable distances of railways. Land values have in the last quarter of century received a tremendous impetus, so that any good farm land which can still be secured in its raw state at reasonable prices is an attraction. The country has been tried out; its possibilities have been proved; the trails have been blazed; the foundations have been laid. Railroads, telephones, and public roads have been provided; market towns dot the prairies and other agricultural districts; schools, churches, and all the marks of modern conditions of life abound. In most cases present owners of Canadian farm land who are not cultivating it themselves are willing to sell at moderate prices and on terms arranged for the convenience of the purchaser, provided that the purchaser is prepared to go into actual operation and bring the land under cultivation and cause it to produce. That is the kind of settler which Canada wants and to whom it extends open arms.

It is not necessary to dwell upon the healthfulness of the country which has never been challenged, the liberal laws which prevail and the mental and social attributes of the people. Canadians have learned how to dress for their winter seasons so that even the most severe weather may be spent in comfort, but there are limitations beyond which the reverse practise cannot be adopted toward making hot climates endurable. It is a country which produces vigorous men and women and bright and healthy children. Canadians are a social people, not inferior to any other nationality in intelligence and in the friendly attitude displayed toward their neighbours and those with whom they have to do.

The settler whom Canada desires is the settler who is not merely bent upon making an existence, but has the ambition to accomplish something more, and within reasonable time provide himself and his family with comfort and independence.

Looking over the agricultural field of the Dominion from coast to coast and reviewing the vast number of farmers who from very small beginnings have built up for themselves comfort and independence, it can be stated that any settler who is able to bring to bear even to a moderate degree, judgment, foresight, industry and perseverance may look forward to success as a farmer in this country. The more practical experience he has had with farm conditions such as prevail, and the greater capital he can command to make a start, the sooner may he reasonably expect the profits from his new enterprise to become manifest.





THERE is a lot of truth in the old saying, "As regular as the Rent Man!" These visits and the spectre of expense continually hover over the tenant; it is labour's contribution to capital that apparently cannot be removed. Yet, there are avenues of escape, if one cares to avail himself of them.

It is one expense after another that must be met annually by the tenant farmer, expense that represents a privilege for the present. It is expense that lacks investment for a permanent future, a future such as every man hopes for—and a home of his own. The tenant, in thousands of cases, realizes this, but he continues, year in and year out, paying out most of his profits, accepting but a small share as a return for his labour. It is doubtful if there is a tenant farmer who would not prefer owning his own farm and taking all the profit himself. It can be done, and done in a few years, on no greater annual outlay than that he is now paying for rent.

The purpose of this article is to show how it can be done. In Western Canada good fertile farm land is low in price—just as it was when the landlord bought the now high-priced farm the tenant is occupying. These Western Canadian farms are sold to actual farmers on easy annual payments, in most cases less than the yearly rent paid for a high priced farm.

This easy method of becoming a home owner is being taken advantage of by thousands annually, yet while values are low now, they will not long remain so. As the demand increases, there is a proportionate advance in prices. Such has been history in every agricultural country, where land is naturally rich and highly productive—where its intrinsic value is greater than present day demand sets upon it. The natural wealth that lies under that virgin sod is realized by the owners—railway and other companies and private individuals—who have shown their confidence in the productive value by their willingness to sell land on a "crop payment plan," which has been done in thousands of instances to bona fide farmers. This is a system where the purchaser turns over to the owner one-half the crop each year until the land is paid for. In many cases this was no more than many of the purchasers previously paid as rent.

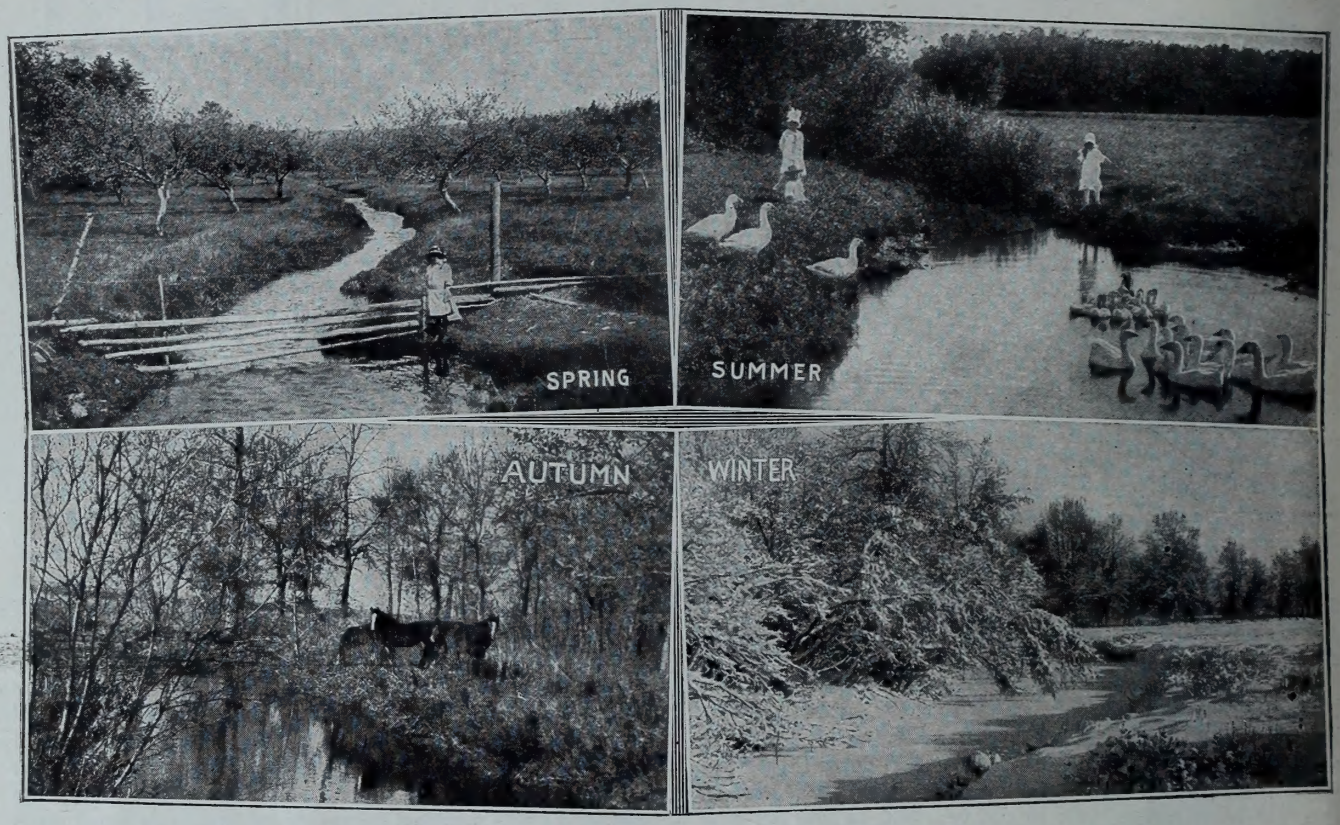
There are hundreds of instances where a single crop in Western Canada has paid for the land and the cost of improving it. This condition cannot be generally applied, as much depends upon the season, grain values, and the farmer himself, but it shows the possibilities of a country that possesses about every requirement for an agriculturist.

Western Canada's wheat and oats have won most of the world's championships, and likewise it holds a world's record for quantity production in a yield of over 54,000 bushels of wheat from a thousand-acre field. It is a country that nature has richly endowed with a fertility and a climate possessing every essential necessary for profitable small grain production.

Even more profitable results are realized from live stock. Rich nutritious grasses that carpet the prairies afford natural fodder for the raising of cattle, which are marketed "right off the grass," and compare well in quality with eastern fed animals—thus carrying a greater profit to the producer than those which went to market from a $300 an acre farm. The climate is particularly suitable to stock raising. In nearly every part of the Canadian West cattle and horses run out the whole year, without any shelter than that afforded by nature in tree protection. Cattle are fed straw and hay around the barns when the snow is too deep for them to pick a living on the prairies, but horses "rustle" and do well. Under such conditions it can readily be seen the exceptional live stock profits that are available.

Living conditions and social surroundings are about the same as those previously enjoyed, while the former tenant becomes the actual owner of his home and all its improvements. The tenant owes it to himself and those dependent upon him to consider at once the benefits of a life that are available to him and which require only action and investigation. Western Canada has sufficient land for all.

Alberta has 81 million acres of land, suitable for agriculture, of which only 8½ million acres are cultivated. It has a population of 500,000; could sustain a population of 3,750,000. Saskatchewan has 73 million acres suitable for cultivation of which 17¼ millions are being cultivated. The population is about 850,000; could support one of 2,320,000. Manitoba has 25 million acres suitable for cultivation; 6 million acres are being cultivated. Its population is 500,000; could sustain 1,650,000.



Climate of Western Canada.—Western Canada's climate is one of its most valuable assets. Healthful and invigorating, its conditions are such as to stimulate the agricultural possibilities of the land, especially in respect to grain growing. Spring opens in April, when seeding begins. In May the heat is greater than it usually is in the Eastern Provinces. The period of greatest heat is in the month of July, when as high as 100 degrees is sometimes registered, but even in the hottest summer weather the nights are always cool and often accompanied by refreshing dews that help to moisten the growing crops and stimulate the growth of prairie and cultivated grasses. The winters are cold, the thermometer sometimes registering as low as 40 degrees below zero; the snowfall is moderately heavy, except in the southwestern portion, where it is very light. The winter weather is, nevertheless, healthful and invigorating. The air is clear and crisp. By day, the brilliant sunshine has the effect of dispelling any dampness and produces a sense of exhilaration. Most people prefer this dry cold to the damp, foggy weather in countries with a more temperate climate. It is commonly remarked by settlers that they much prefer the winters of Western Canada to the winters of their native countries. What may be remarkable to those who have not enjoyed Western Canada's winters, is the fact that horses and cattle seldom seek anything but natural shelter during these low temperatures. The annual rainfall is sufficient for agricultural purposes, the greater part of it coming during the growing season, which is a substantial benefit to the farmer. During the summer months the average sunshine is nearly nine hours a day and the average number of hours of sunshine for the year exceeds 2,000.

There can be no question that the climate of the northern temperate latitude is more favourable to the development of healthy races than are the more southern climates. Nowhere in the world will a healthier class of children be found than in Canada, and the state of health of the children is perhaps the best indication of the advantages of the climate of Western Canada

Canada's climate produces the finest milling wheat in the world, the primest beef cattle, and a fine, vigorous race of young men and women.

Long summer days, with short growing season, put the quality in "No. 1 Northern;" bracing cold weather puts bone and muscle, fat and hide on horses and cattle; snow solves the lumberman's and fur trapper's transportation problem, while to the lover of outdoor sports, winter time is a season to be anticipated.

Western Canada can boast of having four seasons—spring, summer, autumn and winter, every season being enjoyable.

VAST AREAS OPEN FOR SETTLEMENT

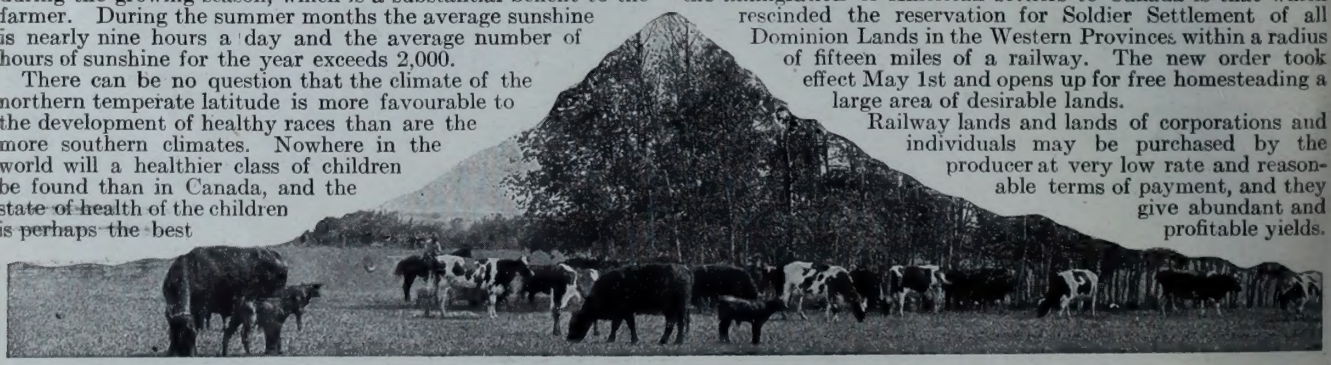
Lands upon whose acres have been grown the world's prize wheat, and also provided in a great measure the food supply that helped win the war for the allies.

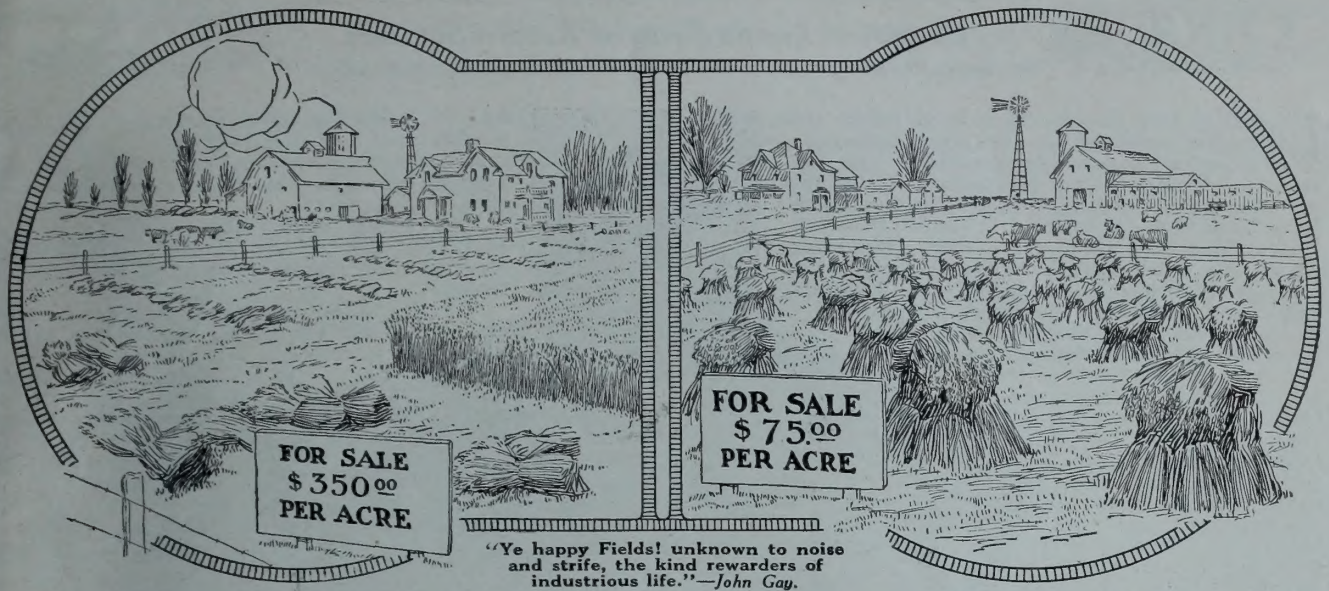
The nation today is transformed from that which entered the conflict in 1914. It came out of the war crucible ready for the Economic and Industrial Conflict, and a vast program of reconstruction and development planned is now being carried out.

One of the most important factors will be agriculture, in the development, encouragement and extension of which the Government of the Dominion is taking the deepest interest.

An Order-in-Council which will have a far-reaching effect on the immigration of American settlers to Canada is that which rescinded the reservation for Soldier Settlement of all Dominion Lands in the Western Provinces within a radius of fifteen miles of a railway. The new order took effect May 1st and opens up for free homesteading a large area of desirable lands.

Railway lands and lands of corporations and individuals may be purchased by the producer at very low rate and reasonable terms of payment, and they give abundant and profitable yields.





"Ye happy Fields! unknown to noise and strife, the kind rewarders of industrious life."—*John Gay.*

THE League of Nations—the Labour unrest—the Railroad Situation—and many other problems of national and international importance have been sidetracked today by one class of citizen—the agriculturist. He has a question to solve, the importance of which has forced into existence all his mental strength. He is confronted with a situation different from anything he has previously experienced. Due to a local demand on account of high food-stuff prices, his factory—his farm—of production reached an unprecedented value. In thousands of cases additional land was purchased, so as to prevent others from owning what he had long desired. To-day grain and food-stuff prices are down—down to a pre-war figure, when land was much cheaper. There still remains that annual overhead expense of an interest charge on invested capital that present day prices for farm products cannot keep pace with. The situation has become so acute that the serious side of facing an annual loss has not only been realized by the farmer but by the general public. Columns have been printed in the daily press and agricultural journals. The importance of the condition and how to bring about a change that will afford a solution is a problem that has worried the minds of economists, expert and otherwise, but without definite result. No commercial enterprise could long exist, where the revenue and profit were not in keeping with the invested capital, though the farmer with his proverbial patience and his inborn fortitude holds on in hopes of higher prices for his products. These should come and may come but there is always the uncertainty that gives no present relief or permanent contentment. After all is said and done, there is a solution, if those earnestly seeking it, desire to take advantage of it. The farmer must raise his product on lower-priced land; he must seek elsewhere for land that can be purchased at less than a fifth of the value of the high priced land from which he is vainly attempting to extract a profit, and which will produce as many dollars per acre. The situation thus automatically adjusts itself, as it were, and offers a profit proportionate to the capital invested. The cheaper lands afford the opportunity for purchase and use of improved machinery, more up-to-date methods of farming, by means of which greater profits are possible to be secured.

The business man of the city gives his business operations thought and modern-day judgment. There is equal reason for the farmer to do the same, and it is pleasing to be able to state that the farmer of today, as a general thing, is rapidly realizing this, carrying on his farming operations with the same business skill as his city brother. He is farming for more than a comfortable home for himself and family—he is in business, the same as any other manufacturer or producer. The invested capital must be made to cover investment that will give the return equal to any other line of commerce.

From the many thousands of Western Canadian farmers, can be heard their loud and proud expressions of contentment. Their letters tell of actual conditions—returns of profit on low-priced land as great as even a farmer desires, and in keeping with any line of commercial production. They are enjoying the same personal freedom and the same social conditions as those who plume themselves with the fact that their land is worth $400 per acre, and worry themselves in their daily effort to make a profit on it at that figure.

The knowledge of the present condition is apparent to everyone. Many may not admit it, but nevertheless the situation must be faced. In justice to that natural desire to get the full return for labour and investment, Western Canada submits its field for investigation—it is the last big agricultural area that is open and available at prices for land from $20 per acre up, with the option of securing 160 acres of land free, under certain settlement conditions.

Farm lands in Canada are undoubtedly rising in value, and this tendency is especially marked in the Western provinces. Whilst there are yet thousands of acres which can be secured at prices lower than the government's estimated average value in the provinces, which is from $32 to $39 an acre, there are also many thousands of acres held by their owners at three or four times this amount. When free homesteads and lands less than $20 per acre sell later around the $100 figure, settlement is not only a cause but an effect, and the increase in cultivation will further elevate land values.

IN order to take care of the returned soldier the Canadian Government granted liberal concessions in the way of loans and land grants to those who cared for farming as an occupation. Thousands embraced the opportunity, and the result was looked for with a good deal of interest. It was felt that with the excellent land upon which they were being placed, and which exists throughout all parts of the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, the same measure of success should follow their efforts as follow those of any of the class of citizens. The three or four years of trench life that they had passed through was not the handicap that had been feared. What they have done is here told briefly, not so much for extolling the work of these men, which is highly creditable to them, but that their experience, and what can be done by many who were amateurs at farming, should be an inducement to those who are better equipped and have not the handicaps that the returned soldier had.

The girls and boys given a portion of the profits, creates an important interest, and builds for splendid citizenship. Children's pig and calf competitions are popular.

J. W. Hosford, near Edmonton, borrowed approximately $6,000 from the board on April 25, 1919. In September, 1920, he was absolutely assured of a revenue of $4,835, made up as follows:

Milk cheques from January to August, inclusive	$1600
Sale of hogs	330
17 acres of wheat, value	1020
30 acres of oats, value	720
Sale of wheat last year	850
Sale of oats last year	315
	$4835

He could dispose of his land and chattels at a net profit of $3,000, but it is doubtful if he would accept less than $8,000 profit on his investment.

John W. Murray received assistance from the board to the extent of $4,800 for the purchase of his farm and $1,600 for the purchase of stock and equipment. During the past season he cleared and broke over 70 acres, which he put in oats, yielding 45 bushels to the acre. His total revenue last year was about $5,500, and exclusive of small amounts which he received from the sale of cream, poultry, eggs, etc. He requested permission to pay his stock and equipment loan in full, although none of his payments will be due until October 1, 1921.

George A. Murray received assistance in October, 1919, to the extent of $5,200. In 1920 he cleared, broke and seeded to oats 75 acres, in addition to which he summer-fallowed 25 acres; also seeded 15 acres, which was already broken to wheat. His revenue from wheat he estimates at $900; from oats, $1,500. He also has requested permission to repay his stock and equipment loan of $1,200 in full, although no payments are due until October of next year.

Andrew D. McLean secured loans aggregating $5,400 for the purchase and equipment of a going concern in August, 1919. He received a revenue of $1,000 from the crop, and in 1920 his revenue from crop alone will bring him $2,500, in addition to which he received a revenue from the cream of six fine cows. He has paid his stock and equipment loan in full.

F. C. McBride secured a loan in June, 1919, to purchase a half-section of land at $4,500. He cut a crop in 1920 estimated to be worth $6,000.

W. F. Frizzell, in August, 1919, secured a loan of $3,200 for the purchase of his land. On September 24, 1920, last this settler harvested his crop and cut 100 acres of wheat, 30 acres of oats. He had an income of $900 from cows. His total receipts for the year were $4,200.

J. L. Hatton secured a loan of $4,000 for the purchase of land, and his first crop of 100 acres of wheat brought $4,200.

J. G. Graham, in May, 1919, secured a loan of $4,000 for the purchase of land. In 1920 he threshed 4,200 bushels of wheat of the value of $8,400.

F. L. Hutton on a land purchase loan of $5,000 secured an approximate $5,000 crop.

W. Dick threshed 2,000 bushels of wheat. His loan for the removal of encumbrances and for building material amounted to $1,750.

WHY AMERICAN FARMERS COME TO CANADA

American farmers come up to Canada when it is borne upon them that as fine crops are being raised upon the low priced lands of Canada as upon their own highly held holdings. They see Canadian farmers carrying off the world's premier honours in wheat and oats—and successfully competing in corn against the recognized corn belt. They want to expand and secure larger holdings for themselves or growing families of boys, a development impracticable in their own localities.

The prevailing exchange situation has been decidedly advantageous to United States farmers purchasing in Canada, and instances have come to light where the entire proceeding of acquiring a new Canadian farm has been transacted on the difference in the exchange of money, the farmer at the conclusion of the deal being in possession of land of possibly greater acreage and the sum of money for which he sold his United States property intact.

Many American purchasers of improved farms have discovered a gratifying feature in the high productivity of cheap Canadian land in the fact that a farm may pay for itself in a single year, returning from the proceeds of the first harvest a revenue in excess of the purchase price of the farm.

Canada's magnificent crop and her numerous international agricultural successes are going to attract many this year, whilst a sure forecast of what Western Canada has to expect from across the border for years to come, is contained in the tremendous interest exhibited by United States farmers and others throughout the whole of last year.

WESTERN CANADA'S INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK

A sum of over one billion dollars may be estimated as the value of agriculture in the Western Prairies of Canada for 1920. When there is compared the area under cultivation today with the total area of arable land suitable for tillage and stock-raising, some idea of the possibilities of that great country may be realized.

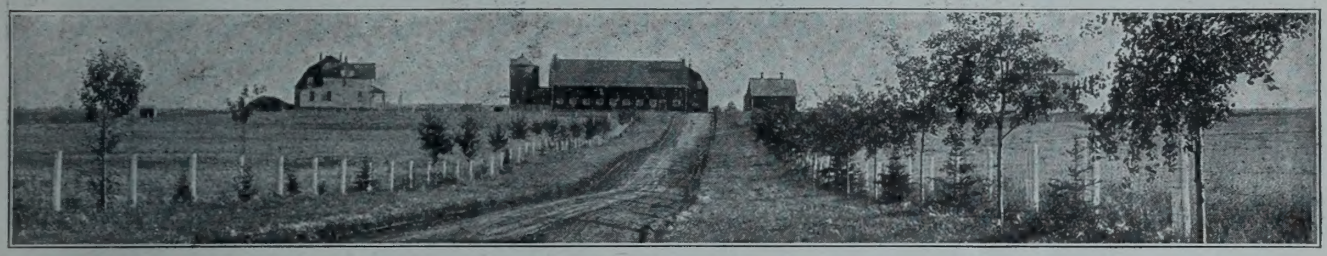
The wealth of this heritage does not lie alone in its agriculture. There are boundless stores of minerals, immense forests and possibilities in the fishing industry, as well as the undiscovered potential wealth in oil and other assets, that prove factors in adding to the resources of the country.

When these facts are considered the optimism of Canadians and their faith in the future may be understood, and no reasonable doubt left of the continuance of the present prosperity. Farming, however, is the basis upon which the greatest prosperity exists, and the popularity of this industry is shown in the fact that in 1920 field crops of all Canada reached the huge sum of one and half billion dollars, exceeding 1918 by $261,000,000.

MORE MOUTHS TO FEED

CENSUS figures show that approximately 30 per cent of persons in America are engaged in agriculture as an occupation as compared with the total number of persons engaged in all other occupations. What this means is not clear unless the figures for previous years are taken into comparison.

In 1820, 87 per cent of persons in America were engaged in agriculture. In 1840 the number had fallen to 77 per cent.



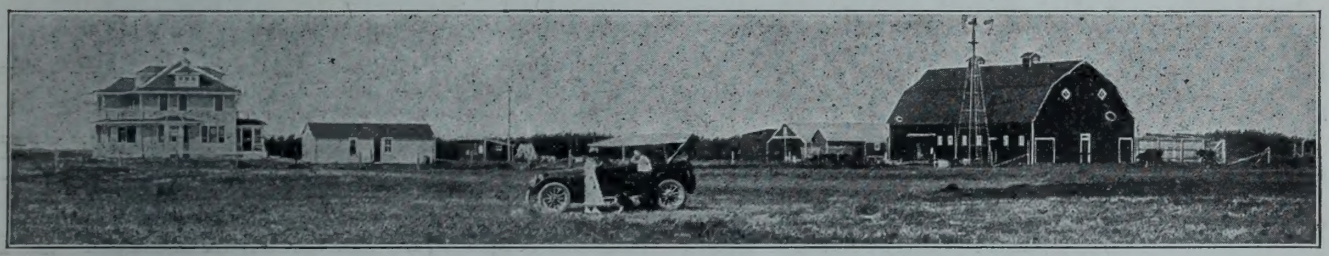
In 1870 it had fallen to 44 per cent; in 1880 to 44 per cent; in 1890 to 39 per cent; in 1900 to 35 per cent; in 1910 to 32 per cent, and now probably it will be shown to be 30 per cent. In 1820 a farmer had only to produce crops for his own family and a small proportion of the things eaten and worn by the family of one engaged in another calling. Now he must grow over three times as much as that needed for his own family in order to supply in addition the needs of the families of two others engaged in some other calling. And he must supply the needs, in addition, of those who have no occupation. There has been much discussion as to the reason for the movement from the farm to the city, but the one thing which seems certain is that it is our old friend "Economic Determinism" at work.

If these figures have any significance, it is that 70 per cent of the population has to depend upon what the 30 per cent can produce. It points out strongly the dependence that there is upon farm products, and while the disparity exists, it is quite clear that land values will be high, and that those who follow farming operations, for years to come, will not suffer with an over supply. With the end in view to meet these requirements the Canadian Government is seeking settlers, settlers who will locate on lands that may be had free or purchased at low prices on easy terms. These are not lands that have to be made over, that require a big expenditure for fertilizers to make up the soil, but lands that produce wonderfully with no other effort than that of skillful handling of machinery and a study of what grains adapt themselves to particular kinds of soil.

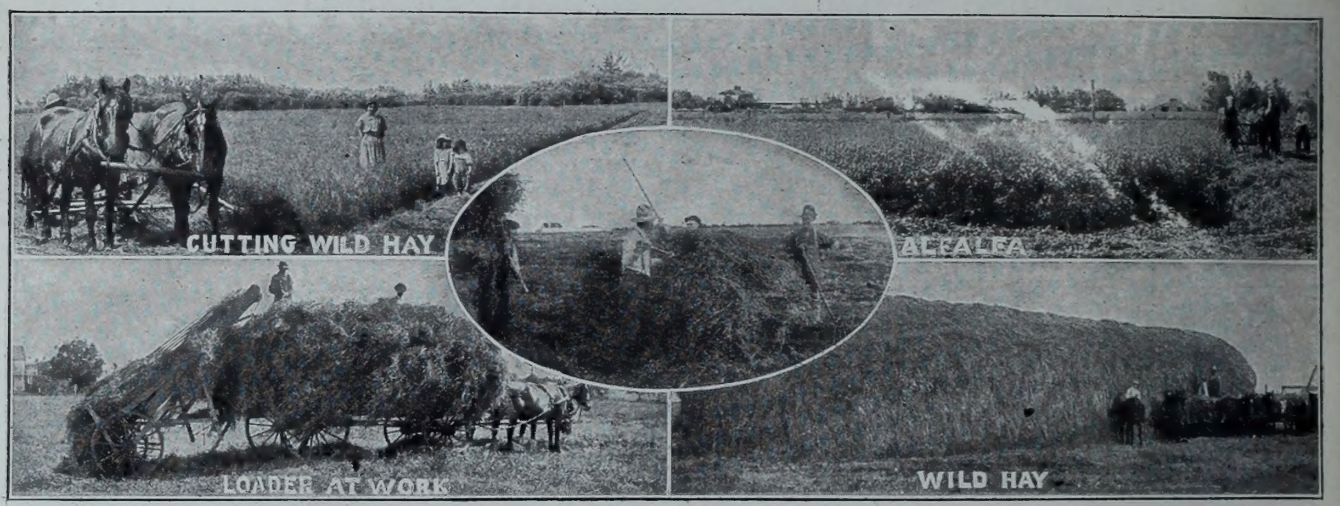
TAXATION IN WESTERN CANADA

The important question of taxation is one that interests every prospective settler. In the rural districts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta the burden of taxation is placed entirely on the land. No farmer is asked to pay taxes on his buildings, stock, implements or any personal property he may have. Land is assessed at its fair value. Taxes are assessed against the land for municipal, school, supplementary revenue, public revenue and wild lands. Municipal and school taxes are self-explanatory terms. The supplementary revenue rate of one cent per acre is for the maintenance of the educational institutions of the Province.

The public revenue rate is used for patriotic and relief purposes and to assist in the rehabilitation of soldiers into civil life and employment. The wild lands tax of one per cent of the assessed value of the land is levied against those lands that are unoccupied and unimproved. A farmer who cultivates his land has no wild lands tax to pay.



The settler may ask, how is it possible in a new country like Western Canada, where the settlement is somewhat sparse, to furnish the highest class of education without high taxes? There are two principal reasons why this can be done. One is co-operation. All the children, or nearly all, go to the same schools; there is no elaborate boarding school system to be supported either out of the revenues or out of private means. The other reason is the foresight of the Government when the lands were first surveyed for settlement. At that time two sections of land in every township were set aside as school lands. The proceeds of the sales of these lands are used as a fund to assist education. In this way the burden of taxation on the settler is reduced to a figure which would be rendered impossible under other conditions.



FARM LAND PRICES

Farm land prices vary according to location, quality of land, and, when improved, according to value of improvements. The Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian National Railway, the Hudson's Bay Company, and private holders have lands that can be purchased at very reasonable prices, and upon whose judgment and the manner in which they take care of their clients, the utmost reliance can be placed. A personal inspection of lands is always advisable.

You may find unimproved and improved farms held by private owners, with whom you may be able to make a reasonable deal. There are also lists of lands in the hands of real estate dealers, and from whom valuable information and assistance may be had. The sales reported below indicate some of the higher values in the districts mentioned.

Nine miles north of Moosejaw, Sask., an improved farm was sold for $100 per acre.

At Gravelbourg, Sask., $104 per acre was paid last fall for improved land.

$100 an acre was the price realized for 800 acres near Pense, Sask., It included the crop.

A Milestone, Sask., farm sold for $150 per acre.

Five quarter sections improved land near Regina, sold for $70 an acre, while at Condie, Sask., $82.50 per acre was gotten.

A 480-acre farm near Carman, Man., sold recently for $125 an acre. It had good buildings and was well improved.

Improved farms near Munson, Alberta, sold last year at from $50 to $85 an acre, some including the crops.

Near Three Hills, Alberta, land sold at an increase of $15 per acre, over the 1918 price.

At Donalda, Alberta, $70 per acre was paid for school lands.

Mrs. Katharine Way, of Bremner, Alberta, sold her improved 160 acres of land for $131 per acre.

$150 an acre was paid for a farm in the Coaldale district, Alberta, an advance of $40 an acre over its sale in 1918.

Viking, Alta., reports sales of improved lands at from $46.50 to $60 per acre, the original owners having made enough to enable them to retire.

Peabody, Houghteling & Company, Chicago, express their faith in Canadian development in the following statement: "Many years ago, looking to the future as well as to the immediate opportunity we began to investigate Canadian industries as a field for the investment of American capital to purchase with on our faith for distribution among our clients such issues of securities as we could unreservedly recommend. Our confidence in Canadian investment has been amply rewarded by a long and steady growing list of customers who request Canadian securities for the investment of a substantial part of their savings."

Precipitation in Inches of 1918, Compared with Normal Annual Averages for 1888 to 1907

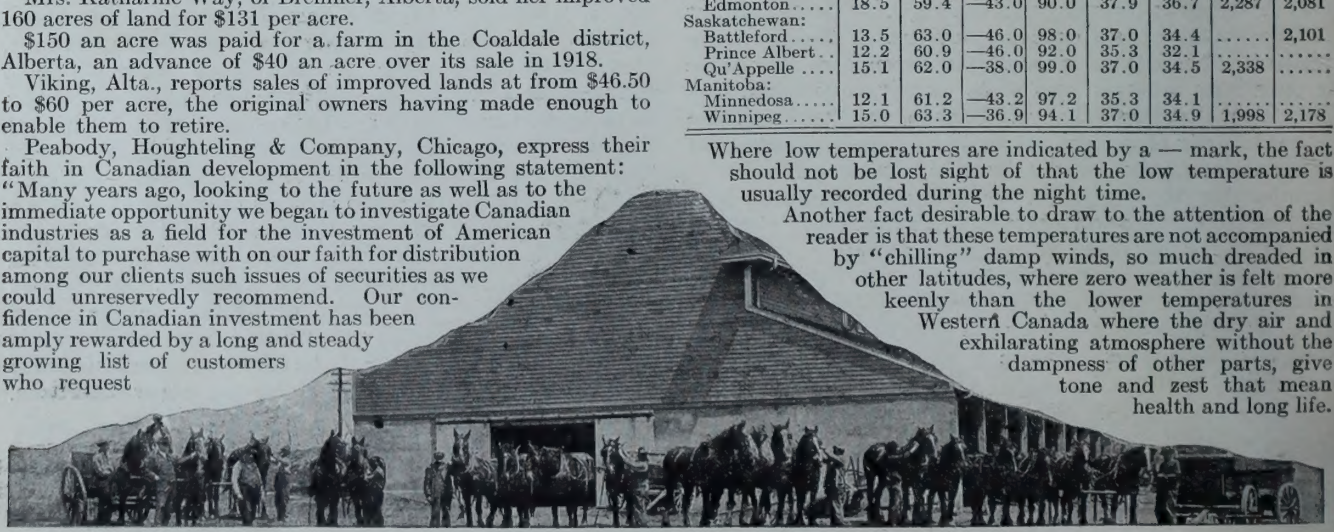
STATIONS	1918			Normal (1888–1907)		
	Rain	Snow	Total	Rain	Snow	Total
British Columbia:						
Victoria	28.83	1.8	29.01	31.41	11.6	32.57
Vancouver	58.81	41.8	62.69	57.88	23.2	60.20
Kamloops	8.13	28.9	11.02	8.00	26.2	10.62
Alberta:						
Calgary	6.36	27.6	9.12	11.70	46.0	16.30
Edmonton	11.68	61.8	17.86	14.18	40.2	18.20
Saskatchewan:						
Battleford	5.51	42.5	9.76	11.05	27.4	13.79
Prince Albert	9.58	38.6	13.44	11.62	49.8	16.60
Qu'Appelle	10.87	46.6	15.53	13.44	54.0	18.84
Manitoba:						
Minnedosa	10.73	31.4	13.87	12.77	45.7	17.36
Winnipeg	14.87	45.3	19.40	15.62	51.9	20.81

Weather of 1918, Compared with Normal Annual Averages for 1888 to 1907

STATIONS	Degrees of Temperature F.						Hours of Sunshine	
	Mean Winter	Mean Summer	Lowest in Year	Highest in Year	Mean Annual	Normal	1918	Normal Annual
British Columbia:								
Victoria	42.2	58.8	23.2	82.8	50.0	50.3	2,307	1,822
Vancouver	39.9	62.0	17.4	83.4	49.9	49.1	2,022	1,815
Kamloops	31.2	66.2	—14.5	102.0	47.8	47.4	2,171	1,868
Alberta:								
Calgary	23.1	51.8	—28.0	94.0	41.5	37.4	.....	.....
Edmonton	18.5	59.4	—43.0	90.0	37.9	36.7	2,287	2,081
Saskatchewan:								
Battleford	13.5	63.0	—46.0	98.0	37.0	34.4	.....	2,101
Prince Albert	12.2	60.9	—46.0	92.0	35.3	32.1	.....	.....
Qu'Appelle	15.1	62.0	—38.0	99.0	37.0	34.5	2,338	.....
Manitoba:								
Minnedosa	12.1	61.2	—43.2	97.2	35.3	34.1	.....	.....
Winnipeg	15.0	63.3	—36.9	94.1	37.0	34.9	1,998	2,178

Where low temperatures are indicated by a — mark, the fact should not be lost sight of that the low temperature is usually recorded during the night time.

Another fact desirable to draw to the attention of the reader is that these temperatures are not accompanied by "chilling" damp winds, so much dreaded in other latitudes, where zero weather is felt more keenly than the lower temperatures in Western Canada where the dry air and exhilarating atmosphere without the dampness of other parts, give tone and zest that mean health and long life.



WESTERN CANADA'S SCHOOLS

There is nowhere on the continent any place that pays the same high attention to education as do the provinces of Western Canada. Agriculture, being the most prominent industry of the country, naturally holds an important place. Attached to the universities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta are agricultural colleges, at the head of them being the best qualified experts obtainable. Not only are farms successfully carried on for demonstrative and experimental purposes; there are, too, demonstration farms located in different sections of the country, at which classes are held periodically; there is always a large attendance of farmers and those who wish to become such.

In many of the larger cities and towns there are public schools and high schools, also normal schools. All necessary textbooks and supplies are furnished to pupils in public schools free of charge from grades one to eight. Some school boards carry on a thorough system of medical and dental inspection with a staff of nurses under a lady superintendent, who acts as medical inspector, and who is a duly qualified medico. In addition to this inspection, there are two regular free clinics—one for the treatment of the school children, the other for the treatment of eye, ear, nose and throat affections. In some places free milk and hot lunches are supplied to children attending public schools.

WOMEN IN WESTERN CANADA

Pioneering is generally regarded as a man's work. That is why the history of the pioneer days in most countries has to do almost entirely with men and very little with women. It also accounts for the fact that in many countries the pioneer stage is accompanied by a certain lawlessness and roughness of behaviour.

Fortunately, these conditions have not applied to Western Canada. The early settlers in Western Canada were wise enough to come accompanied by their wives and daughters, with the result that Canada has never had its period of lynch law or gun men. This may properly be attributed to the presence of a fine type of women in the country from the early stages of its agricultural settlement.

Indeed, the guiding hand of woman and her refining influence is seen in all sections of the country. The clap-board shack or mud hut have given place to the comfortable home with its wide open fireplace, its walls adorned with beautiful pictures; with flower gardens and vegetable plots which bear testimony to the presence of women. The church is firmly established in every district. The schools are well kept and up-to-date. The farm home is a real home with all the comforts to be found anywhere, frequently with electric light, hot water, bathrooms and all the conveniences which combine to make living comfortable.

But the influence of women in Western Canada has not been directed only to social affairs. She has taken her place in the wider sphere of politics, not through a desire for public life, but that she may be a more effective factor in promoting the moral as well as the commercial interests of the community in which she lives. Occupying seats on the floor of the Houses of the Provincial Governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, women have now a voice in the affairs of the country and are exerting a helpful and uplifting influence. More recently still the Legislature of British Columbia has selected a woman member, Mrs. Ralph Smith, as a member of the Cabinet. This is said to be the first distinction of the kind ever paid to a woman in the British Empire and possibly the first in the world. It is an evidence of the advanced political thought of the Canadian people that women are being asked to share so greatly in the responsibilities and the honours of public service. Recently one of the local governments decided to appoint women as magistrates. In speaking of these the Attorney-General said: "The women magistrates and commissioners in our Province have done excellent service. So far from regretting the institution of the woman judge in Alberta, we are likely to create more as need arises and suitable women appear."

WHAT OLGA NETHERSOLE SAYS ABOUT CANADA

"I'm sure even a portion of the truth about the unlimited natural resources of Canada would astound the world.

"But better than the wealth of Canada is the opportunity it gives for the development of a free and splendid manhood and womanhood. In the great Dominion people grow to their full stature.

"The Canadian people have that blessed youth that helps one to climb the heights. Canada always means to me sunshine, youth, vitality, equality, freedom. I love its wide plains, its vast unpeopled stretches, because of the sense of space they give. But I love also its cities, the new cities of a new land, not alone for what they are, but for what they will be.

"The Canadian boys that I nursed in hospital were wonderful

boys and filled my heart. They were so frank and sincere and true. A country is sound that can produce such men. They trust Mother Earth and the pure, free air, which is the fountain of life."

Perhaps the most atttactive feature of Canadian land to farmers and intending settlers in other lands is the low price at which it may be acquired, coupled with its high fertility and productivity. When as rich and bountiful a crop can be grown on land procurable at less than $50 per acre as on that valued at $300 or more per acre, there is no question as to which a farmer, fully conversant with the situation, is going to decide upon in the very important matter of investment.

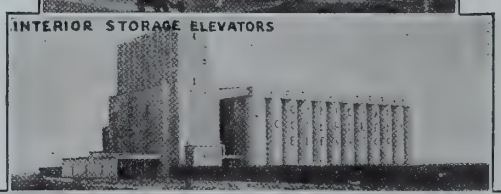
WHAT THESE HAVE DONE, CAN BE DONE BY YOU

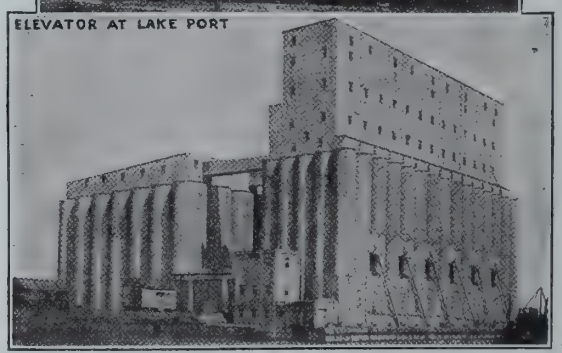
George Murray, of Wainwright, had $200 in 1905. Fifteen years later as a result of wheat yields of 30 bushels per acre and 60 of oats, it had increased to $20,000. The $3,000 that James Church had when he started in 1912, in eight years represented $26,500. His wheat averaged 35, oats 70, barley 40. One year his wheat went 50. R. Headon in 1908 had $500 and is now worth $30,000. As high as 45½ bushels per acre has been his wheat yield. Albert Girard's $1,500 in 1911 had increased to $19,000 in nine years. Always had good crops. Four hundred and eighty acres of land, modern farm house, steam heat, electric light and running water, and worth $35,000 is the proud boast of John Brown, who in 1907 had only a team of oxen, a breaking plow, and his homestead. He had always good crops.

Very little to start with, Robert Sawyer, formerly of Des Moines, made the right move when he located at Stettler. His oats had gone 75 bushels per acre. Beef, pork, and milch cows have been of assistance.

Walter J. Jones, of Viking, when he left the position of engineer on the Illinois Central and a salary of $100 per month in 1906, gave his wife $45 and took with him a Jersey cow and no capital, but lots of determination. He homesteaded, but says that a man buying land now at $25 an acre gets it cheaper and will make money faster than he did with free land because he has now railroad and other facilities. He and his boys have made enough to retire on, but they are not doing so. He says, "Grass is so plentiful here and the climate so favourable that cattle and horses are very profitable. I have 100 head of cattle now and 35 horses, fat and in prime condition; they have never seen the inside of a barn. My boy Percy is getting $90 per month by milking 10 cows. This is just the cash from cream."

The capital of W. J. Dillane and son in 1911 was $1,000. It now represents 640 acres of land, 40 cattle, 11 horses, tractor, separator and Ford car. Yields 60 to 100 bushels of oats; rye 30 to 50; a creamery also at hand.





Frank Farley, of Camrose district, has had wheat that yielded 20 to 45 bushels and oats 80 bushels per acre; some of the oats went 47 pounds to the bushel. He has made big money out of cattle and horses. Coal convenient, creamery close by, good schools every four or five miles apart, and sufficient rainfall.

Eight hundred dollars was the capital Mr. A. E. Cooper started with in the Langham district eighteen years ago. His 640-acre farm is worth $85,000 today. An average of 17 bushels of wheat per acre and over 55 of oats, together with his fodder and crops of grass and corn, with 200 bushels of potatoes to the acre, and special attention to hogs and cattle have done this.

In nine years J. N. Sandager, of Preeceville, Sask., has increased his capital from $6,000 to $18,000. Wheat averaging 30 to 34 bushels per acre, together with good farming in all its branches have been factors.

The nine quarter-sections that Pete Anderson now owns at Kelliher represents thirteen years' work, in addition to which he has 80 head of cattle, 20 head of horses and a full line of agricultural implements. Olaf Erickson's $1,000 in 1906 is now represented in five quarter sections, 35 head of cattle, and 30 horses. The nucleus of P. Laverstane's four sections, his 75 head of cattle, 11 work horses, was his homestead of 160 acres thirteen years ago.

In 1919 Alex Neilson, of Pennant, paid $3,200 for a quarter-section, which in 1920 yielded 2,300 bushels of wheat and 1,000 bushels of oats; $3,900 was realized for 1,500 bushels of wheat, or $700 more than he paid for the land.

Won a Farm and a Cigar.—"I'll bet you a good cigar you starve to death up there," remarked a neighbour in Iowa to Charles Gray of Manville, Alberta, when the latter set sail for Western Canada. "I'll take that bet," responded Gray. Gray came to Manville and bought a farm at $38 an acre. His first crop paid for his farm and left him a tidy sum in the bank. "I haven't any business in Iowa," said Gray, "but I'm going to make a special trip back there to collect that cigar."

Duck Lake.—W. Mitchell, farming here over twenty-five years, has not seen one crop failure. Grain has averaged well, animals are healthy, and can be wintered outside. Gardens also do well. He has raised plums and small apples. Good water from 20 to 40 feet and firewood plentiful.

Lloydminster.—Mr. Thomas, Sr., in 1903, had very little money. He now has a splendid herd of Ayrshires, a first-class dairy barn equipped with running water, an electric light plant, a milking machine, and practically all of the other modern devices. Last year his sunflowers yielded 15 tons per acre.

Paid for Half His Farm Out of One Crop.—R. R. Jones, of Lincoln, Ill., who purchased 540 acres close to Portage la Prairie in 1919, last year planted wheat, oats, barley, and corn. His land cost him $60 per acre; his grain yielded more than enough to pay for the wheat land.

Began with $25.—W. J. Morrical, Clive, Alberta, left Randolph, Iowa, and settled in Pleasant Valley, 1894, took up a homestead and built a log house. He had $25 capital. He writes: "I have done well. We have now 1,600 acres of good, well improved farm land. I engaged in mixed farming, raising horses, cattle and hogs, and the raising of all kinds of small grains which are very productive."

Aylesbury.—W. J. McClellan, came from Stillwater, Minn., in 1909, and located on a quarter-section and now owns 480 acres. He began with a capital of $2,000. Today he could realize $45,000 on his assets. He writes: "My wheat crops have averaged about 25 bushels to the acre, flax 10, barley 35, and oats 50. Fodder crops, such as timothy, corn, alfalfa, sunflower and clover do well, some of them yielding heavily.

Shellmouth, Sask.—As a result of nine years farming in this district, the experience of Lloyd C. Elliott is inspiring, and is that of several others in a varying way. He came from Griggsville, Pike County, Ill., in 1911, and says: "My minimum crop averages have run about 16 bushels per acre for wheat, 14 for flax, and 35 for oats. There was a good crop of corn last year and some varieties ripened perfectly. I had very little capital to start with, and now own 320 acres of land and am rated at better than $14,000, which is not so bad considering I had to build up from practically nothing."

LONG before there was any organized settlement in Manitoba, which was in the late '70's, there was some farming, but no means of transporting the products to outside markets, and only sufficient produce was raised to provide for home consumption. The settler knew little of the value of the wheat that he was growing until samples were sent to the outside world. With his ox-team, a walking plough and a crude wooden-toothed harrow, he cultivated his bit of land, and sowed some wheat by hand.

When the grain was harvested and threshed, he realized he had something good, but had no idea of its value, and that it contained the highest gluten contents of any wheat in the world.

His good wife made the discovery, and became one of the first to give practical expert opinion. When she got her hand in the sponge made from the grist brought from the old mill there was a spring to it that she had never felt in dough before. When it came to "rise" it built straight up, in place of running over the sides, and came out of the oven the whitest bread she had ever seen.

Expert tests since, confirm the woman's finding as to a wheat that has achieved fame in all the grain markets of the world, a wheat that produces the best flour in the world.

Since that day, wonderful advancement has taken place. The crude implements that were made to do service then, have been replaced by tractors, six-bottomed ploughs, Clyde and Percheron horses of registered breeding, capable of pulling a load twice their weight. The latest of all farm machinery is used. Cattle, hogs and sheep, prize-winners at International shows, have placed into the discard the farm stock that was ample in the work of pioneering. That day has gone.

Railroads, built in every direction in the older settled districts, make it rare for a farm home to be more than fifteen miles from a railway. Into the newer portions these same railroads are advancing construction as rapidly as settlement warrants.

The "Better roads" cry is heard and heeded in all parts. The use of motor trucks is increasing, while the automobile has practically put the horse and buggy "out of business." This is revealed in the fact that there are 40,000 automobiles in the province, or one for every fourteen persons.

Farm Resources.—Manitoba enjoys, with the two provinces lying to the west, the distinction of being able to supply to the outside world wheat, in quantity to take care of a good portion of the outside market, and quality, placing it in a class by itself. An average of yield of 18 bushels per acre for a period of 24 years is a record to which the Manitoban points with pride.

Average yields of wheat for ten years were: 1911, 18.3; 1912, 20.7; 1913, 20.0; 1914, 15.5; 1915, 26.4; 1916, 10.16; 1917, 14.9; 1918, 16.5; 1919, 14.3; 1920, 13.96.

Oats yield wonderfully well, some parts of the Province showing that they are better adapted than others for the growth of this cereal. The average yield for 10 years has been 37 bushels per acre.

"Barley" as one farmer says, "is always sure and certain." Twenty-six bushels per acre for a ten-year period is recorded.

Rye, the production of which is growing more and more into favour, gives excellent yields of high quality. It has the double purpose of marketable grain at good prices and is wonderfully well adapted for cleaning soil of weeds, where they exist.

Corn production, while yet in its infancy, shows signs of a growth that may before long place Manitoba side by side with the northern states where corn is fighting for a place with wheat.

Sufficient experiment has already been made to warrant farmers in a number of districts to go rather extensively into its production. In the very near future, with acclimated seed, there will be very few districts in which it will not be grown. The extreme height to which it grows makes it wonderfully adapted for feeding and ensilage purposes. The erection of silos is occupying the attention of a great many progressive farmers. At the Soil Products Exposition at Kansas City it was Manitoba grown corn that, in competition with that grown in corn-growing states, carried off the blue ribbon. There were 17,000 acres of corn grown in 1920, giving a yield of 74,400 tons.

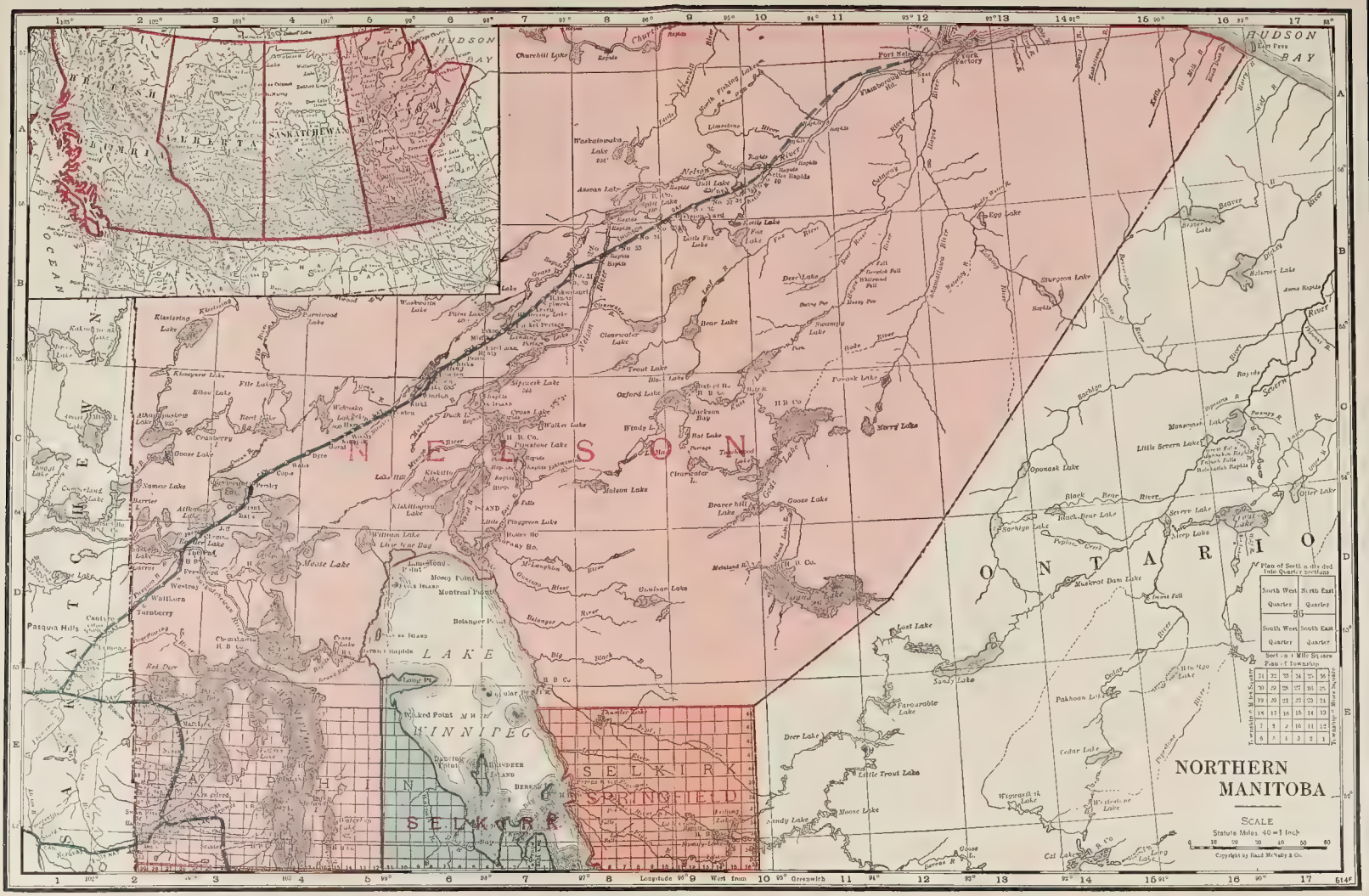
Sunflower production is taken up. The growth is luxurious and the yield satisfactory, as high as twenty-five tons to the acre being recorded.

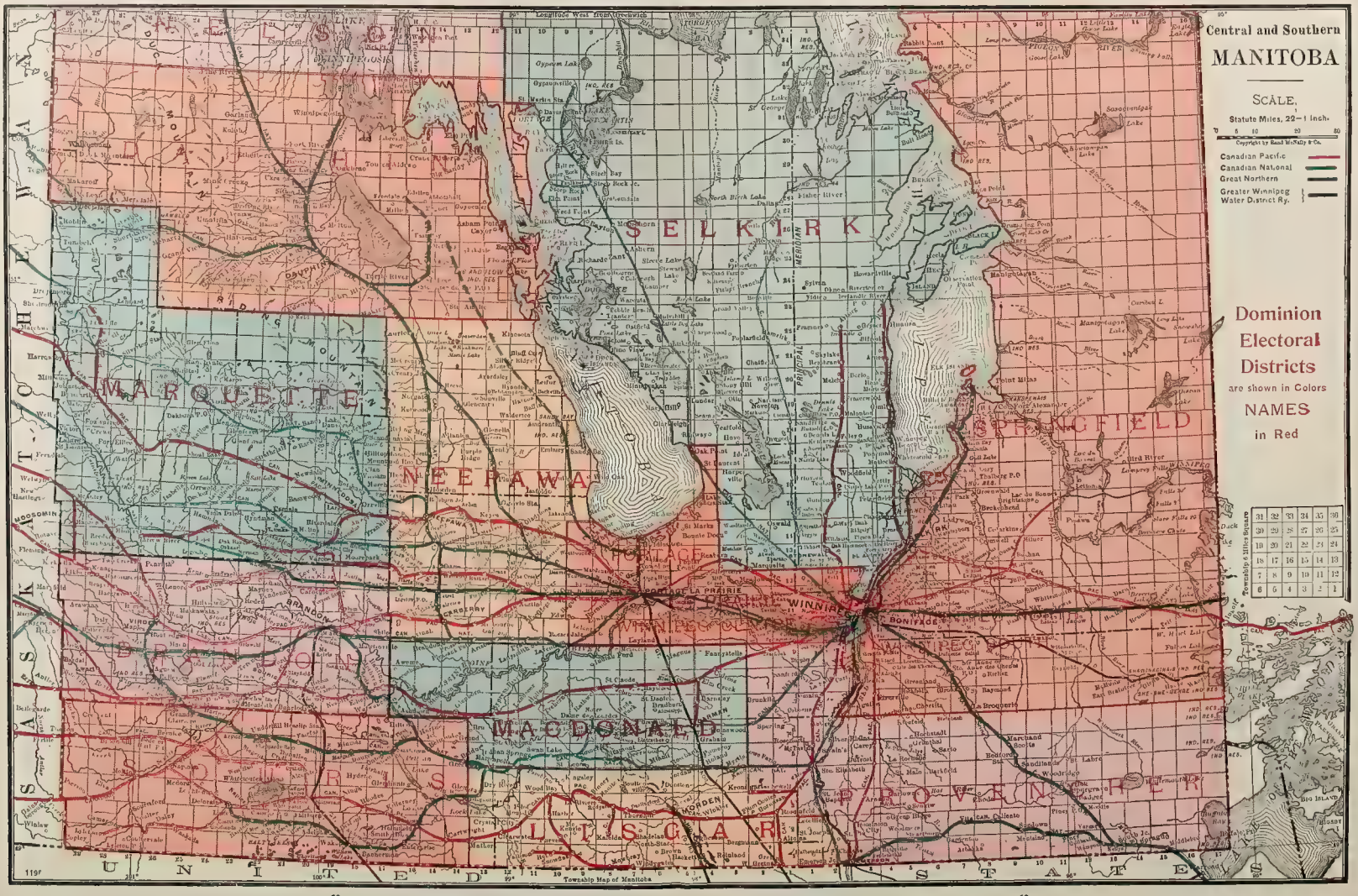
Native grasses amply provide for the raising and fattening of cattle. Tame grasses, such as timothy, clover, rye, brome and alfalfa, thrive wonderfully.

Root Crops play an important part in the raising of beef and in increasing the dairy output. Turnips, mangels, carrots and beets grow to wonderful size and are profuse yielders, for the culture of which the soil is highly suitable. Potatoes, cabbages, cauliflower, beets, turnips, carrots, onions, parsnips, celery, beans, peas, etc., grow abundantly and cost but little effort.

Pumpkins, squash, tomatoes, etc., are successfully grown, as are also strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants and all hardy small fruits, many of which are found growing wild. Probably nowhere is the yield more abundant and their cultivation less strenuous.

Experiments to discover the best adapted varieties of apples are promising. Native and improved varieties of plums, crab and standard apples in 1920 bore fruit of good quality and abundant yield.


HUDSON BAY
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
NELSON
ONTARIO
LAKE
WINNIPEG
SELKIRK
SPRINGFIELD
SELKIRK
NORTHERN MANITOBA
SCALE
Statute Miles, 40 = 1 Inch
Copyright by Rand McNally & Co.
Plan of Sections and Quarter Sections
North West Quarter
North East Quarter
South West Quarter
South East Quarter
Section 1 Mile Square
Plan of Township
Township of Range
Township of Range


Central and Southern
MANITOBA
SCALE,
Statute Miles, 22—1 Inch.
Copyright by Rand McNally & Co.
Canadian Pacific
Canadian National
Great Northern
Greater Winnipeg Water District Ry.
Dominion Electoral Districts are shown in Colors
NAMES in Red
NELSON
SELKIRK
SPRINGFIELD
MARQUETTE
NEEPAWA
PORTAGE
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
WINNIPEG
BRANDON
MACDONALD
LISGAR
PROVENCHER
Township Map of Manitoba

17,000 acres of corn grown in Manitoba in 1920

Cattle.—The day is past when Manitoba depends upon grain growing. It was early found that other branches of farming industry produced large profits and ample returns. The same soil that gave life to the grain would produce feed for cattle, and the cattle industry has become a general attachment to other work of the farm. It is increasing with rapid strides. No country is more amply provided with fodder. The greatest pride is taken in raising prime stock; it costs no more to bring to maturity and market pure-bred stock than it does a scrub, and the man having one of the latter on his farm is "taboo."

Big prices are paid by breeders for first-class stock.

There is a partiality in districts for animals of certain breeds, in one place nothing but white faces are to be seen. Then there will be a district where Aberdeen Angus is the favourite, while in another place the Shorthorn has preference.

Dairying, an accompaniment to cattle raising, is rapidly coming into favour. Fifty-three creameries in 1920, with 25,000 farmers contributing, gave 7,668,802 pounds of creamery butter, in addition to which there was a record of 9,540,000 pounds of dairy butter, and 226,300 pounds of cheese, valued at $16,000,000, to be added to the dairying wealth of the Province. The total value of the 1920 dairy product was upwards of $30,000,000.

Honey.—There are more than five hundred bee-keepers in the Province, producing approximately a million pounds of honey annually. There are enormous possibilities in this industry. The conditions are excellent.

Hogs.—When the Manitoba representative in charge of the consignment of hogs to the International Live Stock Show at Chicago, was handed several blue ribbons, indicating first prizes for his hogs it was natural that the smile that overspread his countenance should reveal the pleasure he had in carrying off prizes which showed that Manitoba was a province where prime hogs could be raised cheaply without feeding any corn.

Sheep.—It is found that sheep thrive wonderfully well.

Poultry.—Hens, ducks, geese, turkeys, are successfully raised. To this industry the farmer's wife gives particular attention and by means of it she is able to build up a very comfortable income in addition to that derived from the other farm operations. It is carried on very extensively, and conditions could not be more favourable. There is a splendid market in the cities and towns, with a large exportable demand. The total value of egg production in 1920 was $4,000,000, while the value of poultry was $1,300,000.

Amusements.—The winter months, far from being a period of loneliness, are the holiday season of the year. Nearly every town has its skating and curling rink and intense enthusiasm is roused over the hockey matches, ice carnivals and curling bonspiels. In the summer these games give place to baseball, tennis, football and lacrosse. The church is frequently the centre of organized recreation both in summer and winter.

Social Conditions.—A network of railways now provides easy transportation facilities to all the prairie cities as well as to the outside world. The motor car, the telegraph, the extension of good roads and the universal use of the rural telephone have robbed even the remote prairie districts of any isolation. There are travelling libraries, travelling motion picture outfits, boys' and girls' clubs and women's institutes. Agricultural fairs are held in all the principal communities. In addition to their educational value they have a distinct social side.

Social gatherings in the school houses, barn dances, picnics, outing parties, and all pastimes usually indulged in in older countries, form a part of Manitoba life that makes conditions agreeable.

Other Industries.—While Manitoba is essentially an agricultural province and agriculture is its chief and most important industry, there are a number of manufactures of considerable significance within its borders. The growth of manufacturing has been in recent years notably rapid, the annual production of manufactured articles exceeding one hundred million dollars. Winnipeg ranks as the fourth manufacturing city in Canada. Flour milling, meat packing, brick and tile making, are extensively engaged in, and there are substantial factories for the manufacture of farm machinery, wire fencing, leather goods, clothing, soap, carriages, etc., in the larger centres.

Education.—Primary or public schools are free to all children of school age, irrespective of religious denomination. In rural districts the consolidated school idea is growing in popularity.

High Schools and Collegiate Institutes are available to pupils practically without charge. The University of Manitoba, situated in Winnipeg, is the oldest institution of its kind in Western Canada.

The Provincial Agricultural College, at Winnipeg, opens up a sphere to young men and women, farmers' sons and daughters, or others, who may come for special training in the duties of the farm.

Churches of all denominations are to be found, even in remote settlements, carrying into these districts the privilege of worshipping at the shrine of one's particular faith.

Telephones.—The Province is a net work of telephone lines and nearly every farm in the settled area is connected with the trunk lines. The system other than local rural lines is owned and controlled by the Provincial Government.

Climate.—Manitoba possesses a climate which is particularly adapted to the production of a healthy, vigorous people. Spring and autumn are delightful seasons of moderate temperature and bright sunshine. The summer is warm, the mercury frequently rising to between 90 and 100 degrees, but the warm days are tempered by nights which are invariably cool and comfortable. The long summer evenings, when the sky remains bright until 10 o'clock or later, are a most enjoyable feature of the summer climate. The average rainfall is sufficient for the production of all cereal crops and the growing of field roots, garden stuff, and fodders of great variety.

TEMPERATURE RECORD FOR YEAR 1920—WINNIPEG

Month	1875—1920 Normal	1920 Mean	Maximum	Date	Minimum	Date
January	2.98	—7.52	28	10th, 11th	—45	23rd
February	.95	3.94	34	7th	—31	14th, 15th
March	15.05	14.30	50	23rd, 24th	—30	5th
April	38.18	25.76	59	30th	— 2	3rd, 4th
May	51.05	55.34	82	9th	22	1st
June	61.90	61.86	85	14th	34	3rd
July	65.90	65.66	89.5	27th	38	15th
August	63.04	68.73	97	15th	29.5	21st
September	53.77	59.12	86	14th	29.5	30th
October	41.02	48.20	86	8th	11	28th
November	21.40	22.62	50	6th	—03	11th
December	6.34	9.12	34	1st	—26	27th, 28th

SUNSHINE

Month	Hours Normal	Hours 1920	Hours Possible	Per Cent of Possible
January	111	95	267.8	35.50
February	137	107½	294.1	36.46
March	182	204½	369.5	55.34
April	204	235½	414	56.88
May	255	258	478	53.97
June	257	278½	489.2	56.72
July	280	324	492	65.86
August	257	306¼	447	68 51
September	176	214	378.1	56.60
October	127	200¼	332.7	60.34
November	94	75½	271.7	27.80
December	82	64	253.1	25.29
Totals	2,162	2,362¾	4,487	52.66

PRECIPITATION IN INCHES

(Snow estimated on basis of 10 inches equal to 1 inch rainfall)

Month	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Normal
January	.3	3.1	.64	1.15	.18	.53	.98
February	1.04	.7	.16	.24	.62	.59	.67
March	.20	2.0	.26	.78	.08	.44	1.21
April	1.34	.76	.48	1.45	.92	.625	1.44
May	1.35	2.87	.02	.84	1.88	1.95	1.87
June	3.10	3.68	1.58	3.49	4.65	3.45	3.59
July	1.33	4.34	2.20	1.91	4.14	.76	3.26
August	.4	1.54	2.19	2.82	2.52	1.45	2.05
September	3.7	2.02	1.25	.54	4.11	4.91	2.00
October	1.14	4.79	2.44	.86	.58	.26	1.33
November	1.8	.11	.22	1.22	2.31	1.24	1.14
December	.98	1.64	.94	.64	.21	.71	.75
Totals	16.68	27.55	12.38	15.94	22.92	16.92	20.29

The Provincial Seat of Agricultural Education

Fuel.—In the northern districts there is an abundance of wood of all kinds; to the east there is said to be sufficient to furnish fuel to last the entire country for generations, while along the rivers and streams in the prairie section there is ample to prevent any claim being made upon the wooded districts for many years. There are those in the cities and towns, and upon many of the farms for that matter, who are equipped for burning coal. In the southwestern section there is an undeveloped area of coal deposits that will meet all requirements for many years. The developed Alberta and Saskatchewan mines show coal content that will last the entire country for years, and afford shipments in large quantities. Railway rates are low, and coal is delivered to all parts at reasonable cost.

Water is to be had in abundance everywhere. Shallow wells eight to twenty feet, give an excellent supply of good water, while drilled and bored wells give certain plentiful quantities. The rivers and the small streams fed by springs give assurance of water in nearly all the districts.

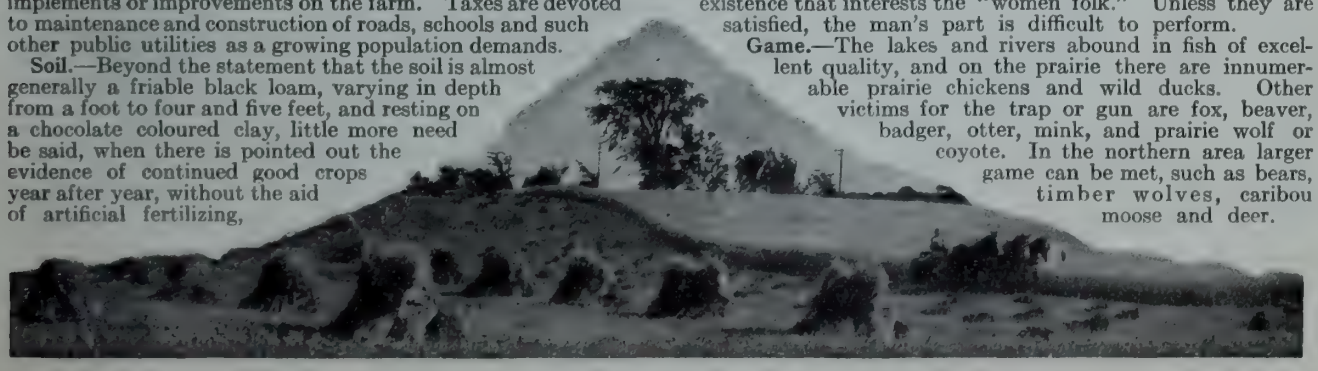
Taxation is not exorbitant. There is none on buildings, live stock, implements or improvements on the farm. Taxes are devoted to maintenance and construction of roads, schools and such other public utilities as a growing population demands.

Soil.—Beyond the statement that the soil is almost generally a friable black loam, varying in depth from a foot to four and five feet, and resting on a chocolate coloured clay, little more need be said, when there is pointed out the evidence of continued good crops year after year, without the aid of artificial fertilizing, although this is not always recommended. There does not seem to be any end to its ability to produce. Fed by sufficient rains in the growing season, and by long hours of bright sunlight and consequent nitrogen, it goes on, year in and year out, giving ample results for the labour.

Land prices in Manitoba are low, but they are bound to increase. Last fall a number of American farmers, having sold their farms at good prices, did not hesitate to make purchases in Manitoba at prices running from $50 to $100 per acre for improved farms and proportionately less for raw land. When the same stage of development has been reached as in the States they came from, these lands will command much higher prices than they do today. This stage is rapidly approaching.

Manitoba has had wonderful success in the past year. It has increased its wealth, added to its population, has seen large sales of farm lands at increased prices, business of all kinds was good, and, while the Government has been giving special attention to agriculture, it has not overlooked the social side of farm life, which when all is said and done is a phase of farm existence that interests the "women folk." Unless they are satisfied, the man's part is difficult to perform.

Game.—The lakes and rivers abound in fish of excellent quality, and on the prairie there are innumerable prairie chickens and wild ducks. Other victims for the trap or gun are fox, beaver, badger, otter, mink, and prairie wolf or coyote. In the northern area larger game can be met, such as bears, timber wolves, caribou moose and deer.



SASKATCHEWAN is the largest wheat producing Province in the world, producing between 700,000,000 and 800,000,000 bushels in past 7 years, with an average yield of 18 bushels. This province contains 251,700 square miles. There is a land area of 155,764,000 acres, about one-half of which is surveyed, and the area of arable land estimated at 57,884,160 acres. The development of the Province may be understood in the fact that in 1919 there were 587 branch banks in the Province, an increase of 154 in a year. Population about 850,000.

Topography and Soil.—The greater portion of Saskatchewan comprising the territory now open to settlement may be said to be a region of rolling prairie, interrupted by ridges and valleys. It is a plain, developed on nearly flat-lying, soft, strata clay, shales, and friable sandstones. The outstanding characteristic of these soils is the large proportion of vegetable matter and nitrogen they possess, to which they primarily owe their remarkable fertility and lasting quality. They contain abundant stores of the mineral elements of plant food. It is the large percentage of nitrogen-holding, humus-forming material and its intimate incorporation with the sand and clay that give to these soils their superiority, chemically, and otherwise.

Since the glacial period these prairies have been continuously covered with grasses and leguminous herbage. As layer upon layer are pressed down by succeeding growths they have formed a soil of remarkable depth and wonderful fertility, which is helped by favourable climatic conditions. High diurnal temperatures, long days, and a sufficient rainfall during the growing season are conducive to a most luxuriant growth. The winter season, with its dry cold, practically locks up the stores of plant food from the autumn until the season opens again. No artificial fertilizer is required.

Grain.—The fame that Saskatchewan grain has achieved will never be disturbed. The soil and the conditions that today have given it supremacy in this respect, will always remain. Within the past few years, not satisfied with what has already been accomplished, its farmers have gone into other branches of agriculture that are giving it a larger place in the picture.

The wheat average of the Province for ten years was 17.05 bushels, as compared with Kansas 9.60, Minnesota 13.50, North Dakota 11.20. South Dakota 11.80, Nebraska 12.90, and the whole of the United States 13.20. For the same period barley average was 25.80 and flax 10.04.

The quality of Saskatchewan grain has won prizes and sweepstake prizes whenever shown in world's contests at international competitions where the best grain, vegetables, or live stock of America was on exhibition. The abundant crops of high-grade wheat, oats, barley, flax and rye produced causes the Province to be referred to as one of the greatest granaries in the Empire. To handle this grain locally there are 2,000 elevators throughout the Province with a capacity of 60,000,000 bushels, in addition to immense storage elevators at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon.

Wheat Seeding.—The average of commencing for five years was as follows, the table showing seeding, cutting, threshing:

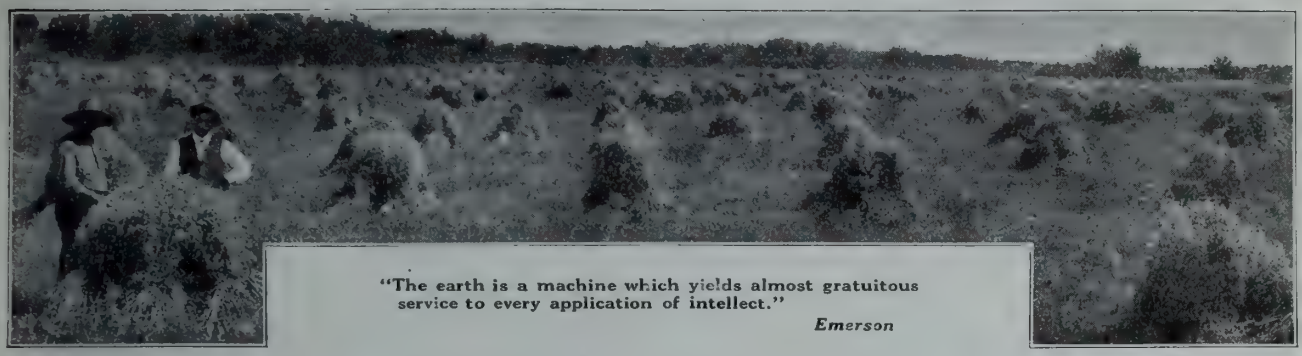
	SEEDING		CUTTING		THRESHING
	Commenced	General	Commenced	Complete	General
1919	April 17	April 24	July 28	August 18	September 2
1918	April 7	April 15	August 15	September 7	September 15
1917	April 27	May 5	August 18	September 7	September 14
1916	April 15	April 21	August 15	September 11	August 22
1915	April 4	April 10	August 19	September 7	August 19

Oat seeding begins about May 4, and finishes about May 27.

Live Stock.—Rich as is the soil, unequalled for growing grain of the highest quality—this kind of farming is not followed exclusively. For the greatest success it should be combined with the raising of live stock, and well bred stock at that. Records show that there was produced from grain in one year $260,000,000, while the live stock production and live stock products, comprising exports of butter, eggs and poultry exceeded $300,000,000.

There has grown up a rivalry between districts in all parts of the Province as to which shall produce the best pure-bred stock. Those best equipped as to food, water, and reasonable shelter will doubtless prove the winners. But every district lends itself in some degree to an improvement in stock that will arrest the attention of the outside world. Western Canada cattle are sought for not only because they are so easily raised, but they possess the bone, muscle, and size that only conditions such as are abundant there could possibly furnish. Packing and cold storage plants pay the prevailing market prices for hogs or beef cattle, and obviate long shipment.

Saskatchewan at the International.—The Province of Saskatchewan had a splendid display of Clydesdales, and showed in a number of classes, and in every class they got in the money. The following are some of the good things won in a fair fight and no favours: Grand Championship for Clydesdale stallions; championship for American bred Clydesdale mares; reserve senior and reserve grand championships for Clydesdale mares; grand championships for Southdown sheep; Sweepstakes grand championship for wheat for the continent of America. In addition, the second prize for Shorthorn Grades went to Saskatchewan, as did also the first for Belgian stallion foals, and second prize in a strong class of Percherons. Altogether the animals from Saskatchewan were awarded five first prizes, seven seconds, five thirds and eight other prizes. Not a bad showing for a province whose reputation has been made with grain growing. Many of these were taken by former American farmers, now working Canadian land.



"The earth is a machine which yields almost gratuitous service to every application of intellect."

Emerson

Dairying.—The dairy industry is being firmly established in many sections, being encouraged by the creamery system and controlled by the Provincial Government. Most parts are especially adapted to dairy farming. There is a ready market for the products in the cities and towns and also for the export. Nearly twenty-two million dollars is the value of the dairy production in 1920, according to the provincial dairy commissioner. The largest single item is $12,676,670.80, the value of more than twenty-nine million pounds of butter manufactured in the province. Cheese, milk, cream and ice cream are other dairy products. With these added, and the local consumption that does not go into the records, the statement that the farmers of Saskatchewan do a milk and dairy products business of $175,000,000 annually would not seem very far astray.

Sheep.—It would be useless repetition to speak of the luxuriant grasses of Saskatchewan, and of the adaptability of the climate to sheep-raising. What has been done, and is being done, the wide-spread interest that is taken by farmers in all parts of the Province, makes a lengthy story unnecessary.

Hogs.—Swine are contributing largely to the income, and great advancement has recently taken place in bringing forward the best of the best breeds. Interest may be said to be evenly divided between the Yorkshires and the Berkshires. Lately, however, importation of sires of proved Durocs and Poland-Chinas, as well as Hampshires, may cause the breeders of the two first named classes to look after their laurels. Barley is the finishing feed, while the growing process is greatly enhanced by the culture of rape and other green feed.

Poultry.—The great interest being shown by farmers in poultry is reflected in the demand for pure-bred birds for breeding purposes. Chickens, geese, ducks, and turkeys are included in this demand. It is but a few short years ago since poultry and eggs were being shipped in from outside points, farmers being large purchasers themselves. This could not last. There was every condition favourable to the growth of the industry.

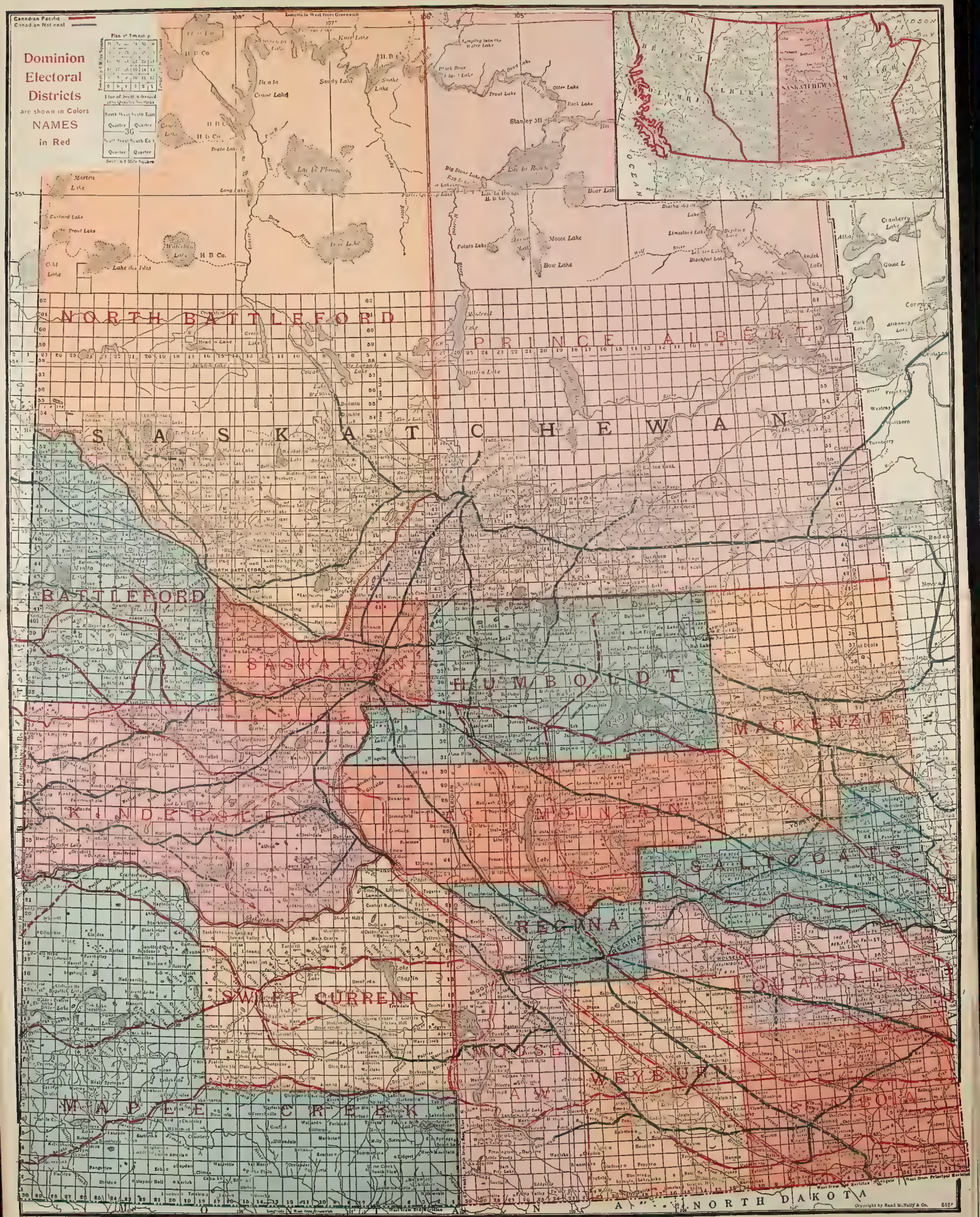
Fruits.—Small fruits grow wild in abundance. Cranberries, strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, and currants are successfully grown. Experiments with apples are now under way. Crab apples are easily grown.

Roots.—Potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, onions, parsnips, cabbages, peas, beans, tomatoes, celery, pumpkins, etc., are cultivated, giving splendid results. Potatoes yield an average of 150 bushels per acre, taking a ten year period. At the horticultural exhibition at Saskatoon last fall there were over one thousand entries of all the standard variety of vegetables. Some of the turnips weighed from seven to eight pounds each, while pumpkins weighing less than fifty pounds were the exception. One cob of corn measured 17 inches.

Flowers.—One of the first questions asked by the women and girls is, "what about flowers?" Had they visited the exposition just referred to they would have had ocular demonstration of what Western Canada's climate, its long hours of sunlight and the soil can do, in the growth of flowers. Here was the columbine, the fragile yellow blossoms resembling nothing so much as poised humming birds. Then the snap dragons, with their golden hearts, while the tiger lilies were especially luxuriant, the blue larkspur adding color. The sweet peas from the coral blending to the mauve and pink, with several touches of the royal purple, could not be passed without comment. In perennials there were wonderful chrysanthemums with straight petals and yellow centres, side by side with white and gold asters, and nearby long drooping stems that broke out into small purple blossoms, looking like the tail of a bird of Paradise. In another section there was lobelia adding contrast and richness to the most wonderful zinnias, while across the aisle, in majestic splendor were tall silky poppies that had borrowed all the colors of the rainbow. Nasturtiums brightened the whole scene, while a tall vase of huge sunflowers, lifting their faces toward the roof in an effort to reach the sun, were on display. Then, the California poppy never had a superior in the Golden State. But roses, and such beauties, all grown out-doors. All these and more may be grown anywhere in Western Canada, where there is bloom from April to November.

Hay and Pasture.—The excellent quality of native grasses that sustained huge herds of buffalo, antelope, elk and moose in the days when they roamed the prairies, remains today. Timothy, brome, western rye, alfalfa and clover are being extensively produced as fodder crops for cattle. Fodder corn is also grown in many places. The prairie grasses make a very nutritious hay, which contains native legumes such as wild vetch, increasing the protein or fattening content and greatly improving it in quality.

Fuel.—Lignite coal is possibly the chief fuel used by the majority of settlers in the rural districts. There are 45 mines in the province. There are rich deposits of it in the southeastern section of the Province. A process for carbonizing and briquetting this fuel has been evolved. In the northern part of the Province, there are extensive areas of bush and timber, from which settlers may draw their supply, affording inexpensive fuel and fencing.


Canadian Pacific
Canadian National
Dominion Electoral Districts are shown in Colors NAMES in Red
Plan of Township
NORTH BATTLEFORD
PRINCE ALBERT
SASKATCHEWAN
BATTLEFORD
SASKATOON
HUMBOLDT
MACKENZIE
KINDERSLEY
LAS
MOUNTAIN
SOUTH
REGINA
SWIFT CURRENT
QU'APPELLE
MOOSE
WEYBURN
ASSINIBOIA
SOUTH
MAPLE CREEK
NORTH DAKOTA
Lake Athabasca
Lake Athabasca
Lake la Plonge
Lake la Ronge
Lac la Ronge H B Co.
Stanley Mission
Sandy Lake
Smythe Lake
Cranberry Lake
Goose L
Meadow Lake
Montreal Lake
Jackfish Lake
Green Lake
Turtle Lake
Loon Lake
Cut Knife
Battleford
North Battleford
Saskatoon
Prince Albert
Melfort
Tisdale
Nipawin
Humboldt
Watrous
Lanigan
Rosetown
Kindersley
Biggar
Unity
Wilkie
Macklin
Lloydminster
Swift Current
Maple Creek
Shaunavon
Regina
Moose Jaw
Wolseley
Qu'Appelle
Indian Head
Weyburn
Estevan
Moosomin
Yorkton
Melville
Canora
Kamsack
Preeceville
Esterhazy
Broadview
Gull Lake
Shaunavon
Assiniboia
Gravelbourg
Coronach
Willow Bunch
Val Marie
Frontier
Eastend
Ponteix
Leader
Rockglen
Bengough
Radville
Carnduff
Oxbow
Arcola
Kisbey
Alameda
Lampman
Carlyle
Manor
Redvers
Stoughton
Wapella
Whitewood
Broadview
Grenfell
Wolseley
Balcarres
Fort Qu'Appelle
Indian Head
Qu'Appelle
Lumsden
Craven
Strasbourg
Davidson
Watrous
Young
Elbow
Outlook
Rosthern
Hague
Warman
Martensville
Dundurn
Clavet
Vanscoy
Delisle
Kerrobert
Kindersley
Eston
Elrose
Leader
Rosetown
Biggar
Unity
Wilkie
Macklin
Lloydminster

THE production of good crops and facilitating the marketing of them is recognized by the Government as not all that is conducive to making farm life popular, no matter how remunerative these efforts may be in producing more dollars. The betterment of the farm home is not lost sight of. Active societies, assisted or entirely financed by the Government, give information by means of ocular demonstrations, lectures, bulletins, motion pictures, and other available means, that will help to make farm homes healthier and brighter.

Modern labour-saving devices, modern heating, lighting, water, and sanitary systems are being adopted more and more on the farms, lessening the women's work and making the home more congenial. The opportunities for social intercourse with friends and neighbours are made more frequent, with the automobile banishing the old handicap of distance.

Homemakers clubs are interested in home problems. Much is done towards the encouragement of school gardening, improving school grounds and school sanitation and in starting community libraries. Short courses in dressmaking, home nursing, cookery, canning, home management and other subjects are held at many points. The telephone, with its 78,000 exchanges nearly all rural, the motor, with its one car for every fourteen persons in the Province, and an excellent system of railways, combine to eliminate the loneliness and isolation that were the lot of the farmer a few years ago. The growth of settlement has seen churches, schools, community and social clubs, women's clubs and institutes established in almost every municipality. In all the villages, towns and cities there are institutions for social amusement.

FUTURE FARMERS

Picturesque Homes.—The many farm homes throughout the province indicate wealth and refinement. Groves of beautiful trees around the farmstead give charm and shelter. The housewife takes special delight in her flower garden, where she grows every known variety of the out-of-doors varieties. These are said to grow to greater perfection than in southern climates. They thrive on the long days of sunlight, with refreshing air, generous showers, and a soil bountiful in its nature. The farm garden for growing flowers, fruit and vegetables is becoming a permanent institution on almost every Western Canadian farm home, and the settler finds it more than worth his while to plant trees, which can be obtained free, from the Dominion Government Experimental Farm at Indian Head, Saskatchewan. Officials of the Experimental Farm will advise him, without charge, the particular kinds of trees that thrive best in the district in which he locates.

Transportation.—The railway mileage exceeds 6,000 miles, and as in the neighbouring Province of Manitoba, the three transcontinental lines of the Canadian National, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Pacific Railway cross the Province. The Canadian Pacific, by co-operation with the Soo Line, furnishes direct connection from Moose Jaw, to Minneapolis and St. Paul, in the United States, and intermediate points. Railway stations are usually located at intervals of about eight miles along each line of railway, and at each of these stations a country town springs up, which is the marketing centre for the community.

Roads.—Work of the Government has no more commendatory feature than that of the roads throughout the Province. Providing for the best roads that can be built is undertaken by the Governments of the Dominion and the Province and local Municipalities. "Good Roads" is a slogan now used that is bringing about wonderful results. It is being sounded throughout Saskatchewan, where the prairie roads are not good, but generally they are the best that can be found. The Provincial Government has made the construction of good roads one of their pet plans in the advancement of the farming industry.

Taxes.—Taxes are light, the burden being entirely on the land which is assessed at a fair value. Stock, implements, buildings and personal property are free. The average rate in 1919 was 6.40 mills on the dollar. The average amount of taxes paid on a quarter section of land is approximately thirty-two dollars a year. This does not include the rate levied under the Municipal Hail Insurance Act, which is optional with the Municipality. As this tax is really an insurance against loss, it should not, properly speaking, be called a tax, although it is chargeable against the land. Neither does it include telephone line assessment.

Where the advantages of telephone service is desired settlers organize themselves into a company and have a telephone line constructed along the highway adjoining their farms, and a charge against the lands adjoining the telephone line is thus made. Where Municipal hospital districts are established, a special tax to meet the cost of the erection of the hospital and its maintenance may be levied. Some of these hospitals are already in operation in rural districts. Unimproved lands, being those usually held for speculative purposes, carry an additional tax not levied against operating farms.

Sports.—Baseball, lacrosse and football have their devotees in the rural districts during the summer months. In the winter, skating, hockey, curling and dancing hold the chief place on the recreation programme.

Game and Hunting.—There is a wide range of choice for the lover of field sports. Prairie chickens, wild ducks, and wild geese are plentiful and make a delectable change in the family menu. In the northern part of the Province there are vast areas where moose, wapiti, black tail and whitetail deer and black bear may be hunted. There is a good profit in trapping for fur.

Water Supply.—Good water for domestic and general use can be obtained from wells at a depth of ten to thirty feet. In some districts it is necessary to go considerably deeper in order to be assured of a definite quantity. There are large and small fresh water lakes throughout the Province.

Education.—The education system is thorough and comprehensive. The chief institution is the Provincial University, situated at Saskatoon, and the necessary opportunities for learning reach out in a generous way to the rural schools, all of which, from the University down, come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education of the Provincial Government. In all the primary schools education is free.

There are about 4,500 public or primary schools in the Province, and 24 high schools or collegiate institutes, where for very small fees students may prepare for entrance to the University, and normal schools for the training of teachers, and well equipped high schools at many centres. There are sixteen Consolidated Schools in operation.

At the College of Agriculture, affiliated with the University of Saskatchewan, young men may acquire special training in farming, and young women receive instruction in domestic science. Technical education in other branches of industry is also provided for by the Province. All the cities and towns and some of the larger villages have free public libraries.

Religion.—Religious denominations are widely represented, which is only to be expected considering the various sources of the cosmopolitan population.

In the principal cities and towns some very fine edifices are to be seen, while throughout the rural districts the number and excellence of the church buildings is a pleasant surprise to the traveller. As far as external indications suggest, the spiritual welfare of the people is in no more danger of suffering neglect than the intellectual.

Climate.—The climate is recognized as one of the Province's most valuable assets. Not only is it healthful and invigorating but its conditions are such as tend to stimulate the agricultural possibilities of the land, especially in respect to grain growing, and raising live stock. During the summer months the average sunshine is sixteen hours a day, and the average number of hours of sunshine for the year exceeds 2,000.

Altitude.—Saskatoon, 1,571 feet; Prince Albert, 1,414; Battleford, 1,622; Swift Current, 2,432; Regina, 1,885; Kamsack, 1,445.

Precipitation.—The annual precipitation since 1910 ranged as follows: 1910, 12.67 inches; 1911, 18.23; 1912, 16.94; 1913, 13.95; 1914,13.94; 1915, 12.56; 1916, 21.17; 1917, 11.29. The heaviest rainfall occurs in the month of June when mostly needed. Of a total rainfall in 1917 of 11.29 inches, 2.63 inches fell in the month of June.

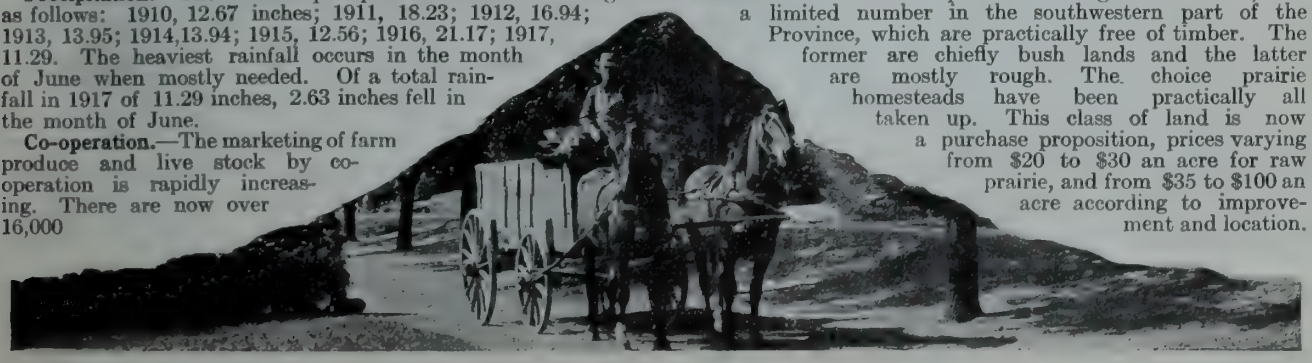
Co-operation.—The marketing of farm produce and live stock by co-operation is rapidly increasing. There are now over 16,000 shareholders in these co-operative agricultural concerns.

Other Industries.—The manufactures of the Province, though relatively unimportant, have increased more than 150 per cent in value of products since 1905. Regina, Prince Albert, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw are the chief centres of manufacturing. The chief industries are flour milling, lumbering, and the manufacture of bricks and cement. There are a number of foundries and machine shops located at various points.

The population of the Province in 1906 was 257,763, and today is over 800,000; in 1905 the acreage under wheat was 1,130,084, increased to 9,249,260 in 1918. Three things contribute to this phenomenal progress,—railway extension, immigration and good government, but after all it rests primarily on the unsurpassed excellence and fertility of the soil. In 1918 there was produced from the land products to the total value of $585,733,357, while to this may be added live stock to the value of $264,773,365. The wheat yield was 93,000,000 bushels worth $185,000,000, oats 108,000,000 bushels worth $75,000,000, dairy products were worth $11,000,000, and poultry products $6,500,000. There were over a million horses valued at 160,000,000, 1,280,000 cattle valued at $90,000,000, 135,000 sheep and over half a million swine. All this it will be noted represents actual wealth. There are millions of acres yet to be brought into use,—millions of acres of the finest arable and grazing land in the world, and it must be remembered that most of this land is prairie and simply needs turning over with the plough. There are no heavy forests to clear.

The gross public debt is $29,635,906. Of this $13,150,000 is self-sustaining and imposes no burden. It has gone into telephones, loans to farmers' organizations and so on, which are profitable, and more than pay the interest. The net debt then is only $16,470,000. This debt is not a dead weight debt, it is chiefly represented by value in the shape of roads, bridges, public buildings, and the like, which may be said to contribute to the working plant of the Province, and which could not be done without. The Government owns and operates the trunk telephone lines and exchanges, and the rural telephone communities have their own companies which manage the branches. The Government is always ready with expert advice and assistance.

Lands.—Saskatchewan land is of two classes, the open prairie land for extensive grain growing and the park areas for mixed farming. Free homesteads of 160 acres each are still available in the northern parts of the agricultural belt, and a limited number in the southwestern part of the Province, which are practically free of timber. The former are chiefly bush lands and the latter are mostly rough. The choice prairie homesteads have been practically all taken up. This class of land is now a purchase proposition, prices varying from $20 to $30 an acre for raw prairie, and from $35 to $100 an acre according to improvement and location.



WHILE the "Movie" operators have been using Alberta as a field for the exploitation of pictures showing a phase of western life that brings dollars to their coffers, and appeals to a large class of "movie" fans, they fail to portray the Alberta that makes a practical place for the home seeker, for the farmer, for the man whose desire is to improve his condition in life. There is no province, nor state in the Union, where can be found a greater diversity of life or larger variety of industry.

There are mountains, foothills, illimitable plains, park areas, timber, lakes, and rivers, combining attraction and usefulness, each adapting itself to particular lines of industry. The mountains produce coal and minerals. In the foothills are wonderful reaches of grazing land. The fish in the rivers and lakes provide food and sport. The park lands, more northerly, lend themselves to diversified agriculture, advantage of which is now being taken by thousands of farmers. Living on these plains, in these foothills, and in these park lands are the farmers who have gained recognition for their produce in the biggest shows of the world.

Alberta has a population of about 600,000; it has 408 bank branches (1919); increase of 126 in year. Only 4 per cent of arable land is under cultivation. It has 6 cities, 48 towns, 104 villages, 87 rural municipalities, 5,471 miles rural delivery. Railway mileage, 4,444 (increase of 3,500 miles since Province was formed in 1905).

The Saskatchewan River, north and south branches, the Peace, the Athabasca, the Bow, and the Milk are the chief rivers of the Province and all flow eastward, fed by mountain streams and tributaries of the foothill areas. Lakes, large and small, are scattered over Alberta.

Modern development has built up splendid cities and towns, with towering buildings, departmental stores, electric lighted streets, street cars, educational centres, and varied industries. The one large southern city is Calgary; the northern city is Edmonton. Then, there are Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, Wetaskiwin and other places of importance.

The rural districts have not been neglected. Whatever may be found in old established countries in the way of comfort, convenience, and other essentials that go to make for better living are to be found here.

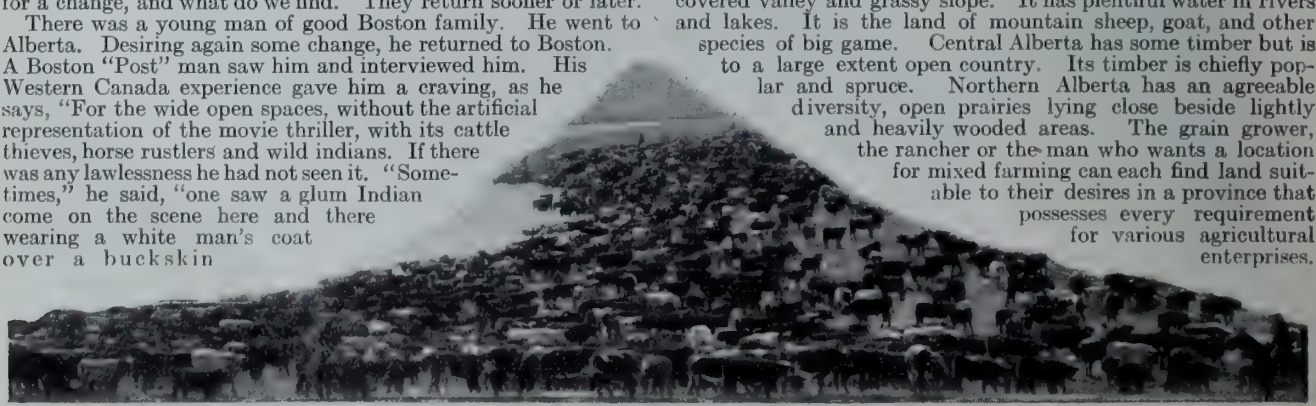
There are those, as elsewhere, who after a time crave for a change, and what do we find. They return sooner or later.

There was a young man of good Boston family. He went to Alberta. Desiring again some change, he returned to Boston. A Boston "Post" man saw him and interviewed him. His Western Canada experience gave him a craving, as he says, "For the wide open spaces, without the artificial representation of the movie thriller, with its cattle thieves, horse rustlers and wild indians. If there was any lawlessness he had not seen it. "Sometimes," he said, "one saw a glum Indian come on the scene here and there wearing a white man's coat over a buckskin outfit and huge automobile goggles for dignified effect."

"Yes," he said, "you don't go up to Alberta with a shovel and a pail and scoop all the coin, but you get down to hard tacks, and like the toilers of America's pioneer West, fifty years ago, pull the profits out of the soil with labour, enterprise, and 'guts.' That may be putting it strong but that's plain fact. Go up there with a little capital, get your slant—a good size-up of the country—and there's opportunity galore. The land is paved with 18-karat gold, and it's right there, glittering up at you all the time. It's up to you and what you got in you to dig it up and make it shine for you. I've been there and I've seen it, and I'm going back. They don't have a symphony orchestra up there, and I couldn't see a white collar in miles. But there's fun in the working, there's sport in the forests—game of all sorts—geese, duck, prairie chickens and what you call big game; and there's red blood, pluck, honest fighting, and real life. And you can publish it, that's away more fun than drinking orange pekoe tea out of little painted porcelain cups."

"So you can take it from me, if there was opportunity in the West and South some time ago, it's shifted now to the Northwest. They're building the country—and it's a coming paradise." And he started back for his home in Alberta.

Alberta is a great sloping plateau covering an area of 255,285 square miles and reaching to the crest of the Rocky Mountains, that magnificent range whose scenery is unsurpassed in any part of the globe, forming more than half of the dividing line between Alberta and British Columbia. The Province contains three distinct territorial belts—southern, central, and northern. The southern part of the Province is level prairie with a deep soil, the characteristic vegetation of which is the bunch grass, with cottonwoods, willow, saskatoons, and small shrubby vegetation in the river bottoms. The foothill country of Alberta is extremely attractive. Its scenery is romantic, varying between tree-covered valley and grassy slope. It has plentiful water in rivers and lakes. It is the land of mountain sheep, goat, and other species of big game. Central Alberta has some timber but is to a large extent open country. Its timber is chiefly poplar and spruce. Northern Alberta has an agreeable diversity, open prairies lying close beside lightly and heavily wooded areas. The grain grower, the rancher or the man who wants a location for mixed farming can each find land suitable to their desires in a province that possesses every requirement for various agricultural enterprises.



Climate—Distance above sea level has much to do with the variation of climate in the Province, as has also the great extent of the land area. Alberta is delightfully healthful throughout. The warm, dry winds of the Chinook, especially active in the southern section, is depended upon to carry off the snow, permitting cattle and horses to graze outdoors all winter. The same kind of climatic quality penetrates throughout the inner slope of the Rockies, and it is this ameliorating influence which makes agricultural development possible to a great distance northward. The winters are for the most part seasons of very enjoyable temperature. The warmth of summer never becomes a sweltering heat. Precipitation in inches as reported from Edmonton:

Month	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
January	1.09	1.89	1.44	1.08	2.02
February	0.87	1.19	0.35	0.54	0.30
March	0.80	0.12	0.92	0.59	1.26
April	1.17	1.05	0 96	0.75	0.84
May	1.77	0.90	1.68	2.85	2.43
June	2.62	1.72	3.27	0.87	4.49
July	3.31	3.15	2.67	2.41	2.33
August	3.70	2.77	3.00	0.95	1.97
September	2.80	0.41	1.44	1.40	1.31
October	0.34	0 67	0.17	2.28	0.78
November	0.71	0.48	0.31	1.89	0.18
December	1.74	0.90	1.65	0.82	0.25
Total	20.92	15.25	17.96	16.43	18.16

The rainfall, according to meterological records, kept for thirty years at Edmonton, shows that the dependable precipitation is approximately twenty inches a year, which comes chiefly in the form of rain in June and July. It is somewhat less in Southern Alberta. The annual precipitation for the Province is 13.35 inches.

Temperature record for year 1920—Edmonton—First figures, maximum; second minimum: January 46, 44; February 45, 18; March 50, 28; April 54, 15; May 79, 29; June 80, 29; July 93, 43; August 85, 34; September 80, 24; October 72, 15; November 54, 3; December 44, 25.

The variability of the winter pastimes to be indulged in in sunny Alberta was clearly evidenced during last December, when it was possible to see devotees of skating, golf, and tennis all indulging in their favourite recreation at the same time. The hours of sunshine as reported from Edmonton for four years are 1916, 2,066; 1917, 2,168; 1918, 2,261; 1919, 2,248. The average for months was January 92, February 155, March 156, April 127, May 241, June 258, July 376, August 276, September 167, October 158, November 104, December 65.

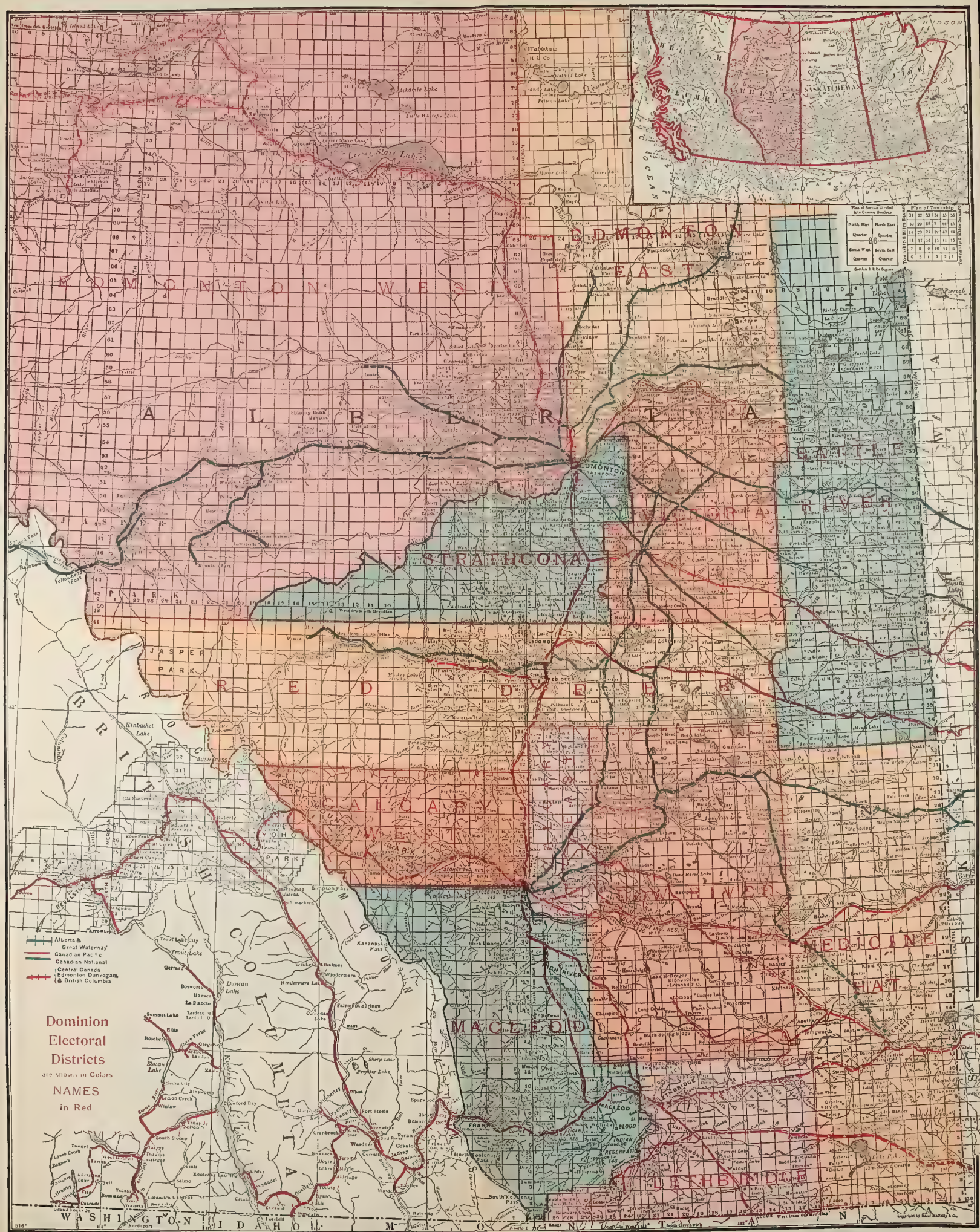
The winter extends from the first or second week in November to the second week in March. Warm weather nearly always extends until Christmas, but it is safer to count on the first cold period a week or two prior to Christmas. Spring opens up about the middle of March and weather warm enough to grow grass is not infrequent in February. The frost is generally out of the ground by the third week in March. Summer weather starts early in April, there being a large amount of sunshine during April and May. When the days are longest it is still twilight at 10 o'clock at night, and dawn breaks about 3 in the morning. In the summer months the days are hot and the nights cool. Fall sets in about the last of September.

Grain Farming.—Alberta is well adapted to the growing of small grain, such as wheat, barley, oats, rye, flax, and peas. Some of these cereals grow better in certain districts, but all can be grown profitably and successfully throughout the Province. The wheat grown is of the best hard quality and the average yield is 17 bushels per acre, though the average for one year has been as high as 31 bushels. Spring wheat is more largely grown than the winter variety, although that has had an average yield of 20.75 bushels per acre. The average for 1920 was 22.1 bushels per acre.

Oats thrive particularly well. Yields of over 100 bushels per acre are frequently grown and from 50 to 60 bushels is a common production. Alberta oats have won the world's championship prize on two occasions. The average 1920 yield was 37.25 bushels per acre. Barley for three years in succession won the world's first prize and has also won the world's championship. Flax is not grown extensively, but it can be produced successfully. Over 500 elevators provide storage capacity.

Roots.—More than seven and three-quarters million bushels of potatoes were grown in Alberta in 1920, and this crop now takes its place as the fourth largest in the Province, following wheat, oats, and barley. The total production has increased by more than three and a half million bushels since 1915.

At the University potatoes gave a yield of 387 bushels per acre. The total value of grain and root crops in 1920 was $183,500,000. Early 1921 reports show a considerable increase in acreage over last year.


EDMONTON WEST
EDMONTON EAST
ALBERTA
STRATHCONA
CALGARY
RED DEER
MACLEOD
MEDICINE HAT
LETHBRIDGE
JASPER PARK
YOHO PARK
WATERTON LAKES PARK
Alberta & Great Waterway
Canadian Pacific
Canadian National
Central Canada Edmonton Dunvegan & British Columbia
Dominion Electoral Districts are shown in Colors
NAMES in Red
WASHINGTON
IDAHO
MONTANA
SASKATCHEWAN
Plan of Section Divided into Quarter Sections
Plan of Township Divided into Sections or Miles Square

HEN the plains were dotted with large droves of horses, herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, several years ago, there was afforded a satisfactory test that Alberta was particularly adapted to stock-raising. They throve wonderfully on the rich grasses. No less satisfactory is the experience of those today, who go largely into the enterprise. Large open ranches, however, have given way to the home farm, the incursions and inroads of thousands of settlers making it necessary to break up the large holdings.

The domestic animal of today, which may be found on almost every farm, gives the strongest evidence of having been bred from the purest and best stock obtainable. When prize owners at the International shows are looked for, either in horses or cattle, Alberta is called upon. Blue ribbons and sweepstake diplomas are becoming popular ornaments of many an Alberta farmer's home and numbers of them have been won by settlers from the United States.

The cost of raising cattle is exceedingly low. Housing, in most cases, is unnecessary, as they feed out the greater part of the year. There is some stall feeding, but that only in cases where an exceptionally hard quality is required. The grass-fed animal reaches maturity at low cost and in a well finished condition.

There are several large meat packing establishments at Edmonton and Calgary where independent export buyers are in competition with the packing houses, thus guaranteeing a keen competitive buying.

Fortunes in Cattle.—The rapid rise from obscurity to wealth, which so often follows in the wake of earnest agricultural effort on the western prairies, would read like fictional romance in any other country but the Canadian West, where the natural productivity of the land and luxuriance of herbage, coupled with assiduity and intelligent practise, have produced so many wealthy agriculturists.

Not so many years ago Frank Collicut worked on a small ranch, but, quickly realizing the opportunities of his land of adoption, secured a few head of grade "whitefaces," and today he has the largest herd of pure-bred Hereford cattle on the continent and he finds it profitable to pay as high as $20,000 for bulls.

Dairying.—The growth of the dairy industry during the last ten years can fittingly be described as marvellous. In 1910 the value of all milk products amounted to $7,855,751, about one-quarter of the value of the 1920 production. The output of creamery butter has steadily grown from 3,010,755 pounds in 1912 to more than four times this amount in 1920. The total value of the industry for 1920 was $31,625,000.

W. R. Mills, Clover Bar, Alta., writes: "This is the best dairy country I know. My thirty cows bring me in a cheque from the creamery every month running anywhere from $300 to $600, according to the season, the total for the year running close to the $5,000 mark, or about $160 per cow. I produce this milk at small cost, as the pasture is always good throughout a long season and I never have to feed my cows until late in the fall. My winter feed is very cheaply raised, as I am always sure of a big crop of green oats. Since I built the silo three years ago, I have raised a few acres of fodder corn each year, which I have found very satisfactory, and which I have had attain a height of over ten feet."

The Government exercises careful supervision over the production of dairy products, and agencies such as agricultural schools, experimental farms and travelling experts are endeavouring to show farmers how profitable it is to practise careful grading of herds and proper handling of milk.

Poultry is a side line of farming that is meeting with great success. A case is cited of a farmer's wife near Huxley who, last year, made a profit of $1100 from a flock of hens. The value of the province's egg and poultry crop of 1919 was $5,229,000.

Opportunities in Land.—There is a large amount of excellent land available for homesteading; reserves recently opened give a wide selection close to railways. The bulk of the homesteading area is in more remote districts, and none the less valuable on account of it being in what is generally known as the Park Districts, where there is an abundance of natural feed, plenty of water, and ample shade because of the timber, which grows in clumps. The price of Alberta farm land is estimated at an average of $27 an acre. The buyer will pay probably $20 for good unimproved land, and up to $75 for improved land.

Besides these opportunities Southern Alberta has a considerable area under irrigation east of Calgary and east of Lethbridge and a large area west of Medicine Hat. These lands have been converted to heavy production of alfalfa chiefly, but also of brome and rye grass, grains, oats, fruits, vegetables, corn and other kinds of silage. The yield of alfalfa during the past year was 3½ tons per acre. Two cuttings are usually made in a season, and occasionally three. It is also grown on unwatered lands. A system of dry farming is carried on with a great degree of success.

The combination of reasonable price and the heavy producing capacity of Alberta lands in both bread and field grains, forage, roots, fruits, and vegetables makes the Province an attractive place for the settler.

Alberta offers a rich variety of choice in the kind of enterprise on land that a settler may take up. Wheat farming is a big industry, chiefly on the lands in Southern Alberta. During the past year there were plenty of 40-bushel crops over this area. The total wheat output for the year was 87,601,385. In 1915 the Noble Foundation, which is a large commercial farming enterprise of 30,000 acres, secured 54.3 bushels per acre of wheat from a 1,000-acre area. While the southern part of the Province is given over largely to wheat raising, wheat is successful as far as settlement has been established northwards.

Mixed farming is carried on over the whole of Alberta but reaches its highest perfection in Central Alberta, with Edmonton as the centre. The oat crop is the most important grain crop on the black lands of this area, but wheat, barley, and flax all succeed well. Oats frequently yield 100 bushels per acre. Corn is grown in a good many districts for ensilage. The number of silos erected during the past couple of years is evidence that intensive farming is considerably indulged in. Sunflower production for ensilage is wonderfully successful, as high as fourteen and fifteen tons per acre having been grown.

Gardens.—Beets, carrots, cabbage, parsnips, onions, lettuce, radish, peas, beans, squash, pumpkins, asparagus, and rhubarb, cucumbers and tomatoes can be grown equal in quantity and flavour to those grown anywhere. Apples are not grown in commercial quantities, but almost every variety of small fruits ripens, and on the irrigated lands of Southern Alberta are grown for the market.

The Province is conspicuous for its great natural flower wealth, and still more for the wealth and brilliancy of its garden flowers.

A Farmer's Wife's "Snap Shots"

Hay and Pasture.—As the acreage of natural pasture lands is being reduced by settlement, farmers are turning to the cultivation of tame grasses, several varieties of which can be easily grown for hay and pasture. Alfalfa and brome grass are the most popular. Native meadows produce from one to four tons per acre according to the variety of grass.

Fuel.—With 15 per cent of the world's supply of coal within the boundaries of the Province, the resident of Alberta has no need fear a fuel shortage. The settler on the prairie is made safe for winter warmth. In many places he drives but a few miles to the pit's mouth and secures his supply at low cost. In districts he is so close to timber that the means of getting his fuel supply is within easy reach.

Oil.—Capital for exploration and development of oil is coming in from Great Britain and United States. Fields southwest of Calgary are producing in paying quantities, while the indications are that in the Peace River country there will be introduced to the world one of the greatest of the world's reservoirs. The Imperial Oil Company recently found oil to the amount of over 1,000 barrels per day at Fort Norman, on the Mackenzie River. Drilling operations are being carried on in the vicinity of Great Slave Lake by the same company.

Natural gas is found in many parts of the Province, supplying important industries in Medicine Hat and Redcliffe. Bow Island furnishes gas to both Calgary and Lethbridge. Other gas supplies have been found in Central and Northern Alberta.

Transportation.—Two transcontinental lines traverse the Province from east to west, with lines running north and south and branch lines in every direction from all the large centres. There is a generous highway system all over the Province, which the Provincial Government assists in improving and maintaining.

Education.—The Province has a good system of education, consisting of elementary schools and college institutions, besides three normal schools, technical schools, and a special system of middle agricultural schools for the education of farm boys and girls of sixteen years and over. A liberal support is given by the Government to all classes of schools, and especially to pioneer rural schools, and state inspection is carried out.

In proportion to population Alberta has more agricultural students than any other province of Canada. With the growing demand for practical farm education, three new agricultural colleges were opened in different parts of the Province last winter at a cost approximating half a million dollars. In fourteen years the school population has increased from 24,000 to 122,000.

Taxation.—The tax levy in rural districts is made on the valuation of the land only, with the exception of a few districts where a small rate per acre is assessed for municipal purposes, such as the improvement of roads, etc. None of the farmer's equipment or property other than the actual land is assessed. The average tax for municipal purposes averages about 7½ cents per acre. In certain rural sections a comparatively small tax for school purposes is made on a flat rate, per acre.

Social Conditions.—Alberta shares with the other Western Provinces the fraternal and philanthropic spirit which finds expression in liberal public services in such matters as schools, churches, hospitals, and all institutions and associations that go to advance the social welfare of the people. The telephone eliminates isolation and inconvenience. Telegraph communication is extensive and highly organized. Public libraries are established in most of the large and small centres, and travelling libraries under the direction of the Provincial Government carry their social benefits and advantages to points where no permanent libraries are located. Women's institutes, community clubs and other organizations that have for their object the improvement of the social life of rural districts carry on all over the Province.

Game.—In the streams of the Rockies there are game fish; in the foothills and mountains, mountain sheep, goats, panthers, moose, deer, and bear abound. On the prairies numerous lakes and rivers afford good boating and fishing. Prairie chicken, wild geese, and wild ducks are plentiful. The far north of the Province produces a large fur catch.

BRITISH COLUMBIA has been termed the "California" of Canada, an account of its mild winter climate, its haven for tourists, its beautiful fruit crops and its general variety of resources and productions. The fertile valleys lying between mountains of towering grandeur, are devoted to agriculture, fruit growing and stock raising.

Fruit.—The fruit of British Columbia has made a name all its own. Not only is it grown on the mainland, but Vancouver Island contributes no small portion of the exportable product. All the valleys in the southern portion of the mainland are adapted in soil, climate, shipping and every other condition for successful horticulture. Apples constitute the principal tree fruit, the production increasing from 250,000 boxes in 1910 to 2,762,000 boxes in 1919, while in value apples were 62.50 per cent of the total fruit produced. Strawberries and raspberries are also important items. The other fruits grown on a considerable scale are plums, prunes, peaches, pears, cherries, apricots, blackberries, loganberries and currants.

Vegetables and Roots.—The British Columbia potato has a flavour that takes the keen taste of the foreign buyer, and away down as far as the California coast it may be found. Ashcroft and Kamloops potatoes have continental fame for quality as well as size. All the vegetables do remarkably well, such as tomatoes, beans, onions, corn, turnips, cabbage, etc.

Honey.—Honey is not an unimportant asset in British Columbia. This is particularly true of the fruit districts, and the production is on the increase.

Cattle.—Some of the best beef cattle that enters the United States markets is the product of the valleys of British Columbia. Here they feed on the wild grasses of the wide ranges, where, with an abundance of water, pastures that never dry out and, for dessert, the wild pea vine and vetch, full of fattening qualities, they develop quickly and fatten rapidly, without any grain feed whatever. The climate is perfect, and very few are fed indoors at any period of the year.

Dairying.—One of the industries that the British Columbian has entered upon with activity is that of dairying. He has low-priced land, climate perfect for it, all the grasses and pasture that he needs, abundance of native shelter, the assistance of advisory experts, and a demand for his product. So keen has been the competition to get the best stock, it is only a matter of securing it, price does not count.

Hogs.—The home market provides an excellent place for the disposition of pork, bacon, hams and lard, and great expansion over the present production is warranted. The ease with which alfalfa is grown, the readiness of grain crops suitable for hog feeding, makes their raising easy and cheap.

Sheep. — The most favourable locations for the raising of sheep are to be found in the southern portion of Vancouver Island and islands in the vicinity; but there is no doubt that the industry can be followed with equal profit in other sections.

Poultry.—Climatic conditions in several districts of British Columbia are perhaps more favourable to this branch of mixed farming than in any other part of Canada. It is usually carried on by the female members of the household, and, if well managed, provides an encouraging revenue.

Grain Farming. — Grain is not grown extensively. As colonization develops, undoubtedly a much greater acreage will be sown to grain, particularly in the Central Interior. In the Coast districts wheat and other cereals are grown principally for live stock fodder and poultry feed. The Southern Interior has produced some excellent samples of Number One hard wheat, but the soft varieties are more generally produced. The average yield of wheat per acre is 22.75 bushels.

Climate.—Owing to the mountainous character of the greater part of the Province, and its great length from south to north, the climate is naturally varied. Along the Pacific seaboard there are no extremes in temperature, either in winter or summer and the rainfall is considerable. Speaking generally of the climate on Vancouver Island and the Coast districts of the mainland, the summers are fine and warm, with plenty of bright sunshine, and severe frost scarcely ever occurs in the winter. These conditions are partly due to the influence of the Japan ocean current, which exercises a tempering effect on the seaboard districts from Alaska southward.

To the eastward of the Coast Range, the climate is quite different. The summers are warmer, the winters colder and the rainfall rather light; bright, dry weather is the rule. The winter cold, however, is seldom severe, and the hottest days of summer are made pleasant from the fact that the air is dry and the nights are cool. In the Selkirks, the precipitation is heavy, and the valleys between the Selkirks and the Rockies have, generally, an abundant rainfall. Taken on the whole, the climate of the Province may be termed mild to moderate, varying according to belts, latitude and altitude.

Transportation.—Besides the network of railways in the Province, comprising a total mileage of 4,247, the rivers, lakes, and the Pacific Ocean provide additional avenues for transportation. Already the Province has a considerable mileage of improved highways, and roads are being extended as rapidly as possible into the sparsely settled districts.

Social Conditions.—All the institutions and conveniences of modern life are permanently established in all the cities, towns and villages. Almost every village and small settlement is lighted by electricity, and telephone and telegraph communication links remote points with the outside world. Farmers' and women's institutes, community clubs, travelling motion picture plants, churches, roads and railways, are each a factor in improving the social life of the people.

Amusements and Recreation.—Probably nowhere else on the continent, can be found the variety in big game hunting that is in British Columbia. Thousands of tourists from all parts of the world visit British Columbia to enjoy its scenic wonders and the facilities for various kinds of sport, such as mountain climbing, boating, fishing and hunting. For the lover of big game hunting, there are grizzly and black bears, panthers and mountain lions in the more remote mountain districts. Moose, caribou, wapiti, and a variety of smaller animals are numerous. Game birds are ducks, geese, grouse, pheasants, quail, pigeons, plover and snipe. In all the rivers and lakes, and in the coast waters, there is an abundance of fish.

Education.—The school system is free, nonsectarian and efficient. In outlying districts the Provincial Government builds a school house, makes a grant for incidental expenses and pays a teacher, where twenty or more children can be brought together. In the cities and towns, having charge of their own schools, liberal grants are made. There are 847 schools in the Province, of which 42 are high schools. The University of British Columbia is located at Vancouver. Agricultural education in all its branches is encouraged. Experimental farms at Sydney, Agassiz, Invermere and Summerland are established for the benefit of those engaged in agriculture or horticulture.

Taxation.—The rate of taxation is on the basis of one per cent of the assessed value on real property and one per cent on personal property. Farmers are exempt up to one thousand dollars on personal property and on improvements on real property up to fifteen hundred dollars.

Lands.—There are lands owned by the Government and also private individuals. Free grants of 160 acres are given, with certain regulations attached; or they may be purchased at from $2.50 to $5.00 per acre; cultivation, improvements, development and conditions are required. Leases not exceeding 20 acres are also granted. It is a difficult matter to give a fair idea of the prices of land. In the central portion unimproved lands, held by private parties brought last fall from $12.50 to $22.00 per acre. Fruit lands of course are higher, based, doubtless on the profits that are being made; in some places they are changing hands at from $400 to $1500 per acre. These prices do not by any means constitute a price at which lands fully as good, but not as fully improved may be purchased.

For those wishing to engage in mixed farming or stockraising, the north half of the Southern Interior, the whole of the Central Interior, the Peace River district, and a considerable portion of the Kootenays offer splendid locations. Except in the Peace River district, however, there are seldom areas of any great extent that are ready for the plough, and more or less clearing operations should be anticipated.

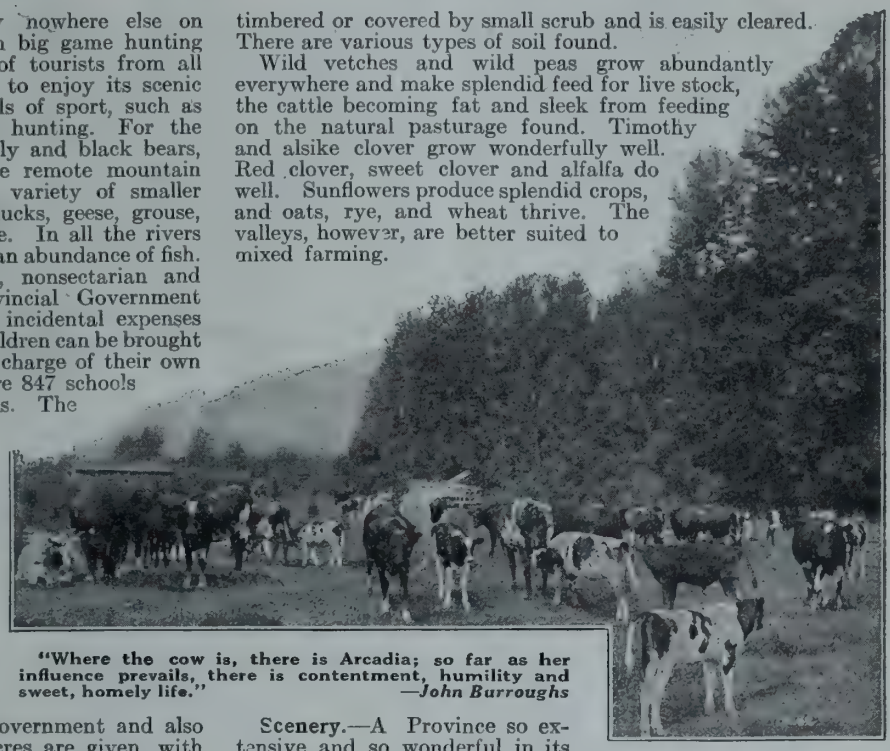
The settler intending to farm and establish his home will need more initial capital than is required to make a start on the prairie. To some, however, there are advantages such as the scenery, climate, proximity to the sea, etc.

In whatever part of this great, rich Province he decides to settle, a man of industry, with a reasonable amount of capital, need have no doubt about obtaining a profitable livelihood and establishing his home under conditions that are democratic and solid and in an environment decidedly attractive.

Land Values.—It is a difficult matter to give a fair idea of the prices of lands. The only barometer is that at which lands are being sold. In the Central portions unimproved lands were sold at from $12.50 to $22.00 per acre last fall.

The Nechaco and Bulkley Valleys widen out in places for many miles and form large tracts of excellent farm land, admirably suited to dairying, live stock and general mixed farming, while at Terrace there is a sharp soil spendidly adapted to fruit and truck farming. Much of this land is still to be had at reasonable prices and is within easy reach of the railway. The land is for the greater part only lightly timbered or covered by small scrub and is easily cleared. There are various types of soil found.

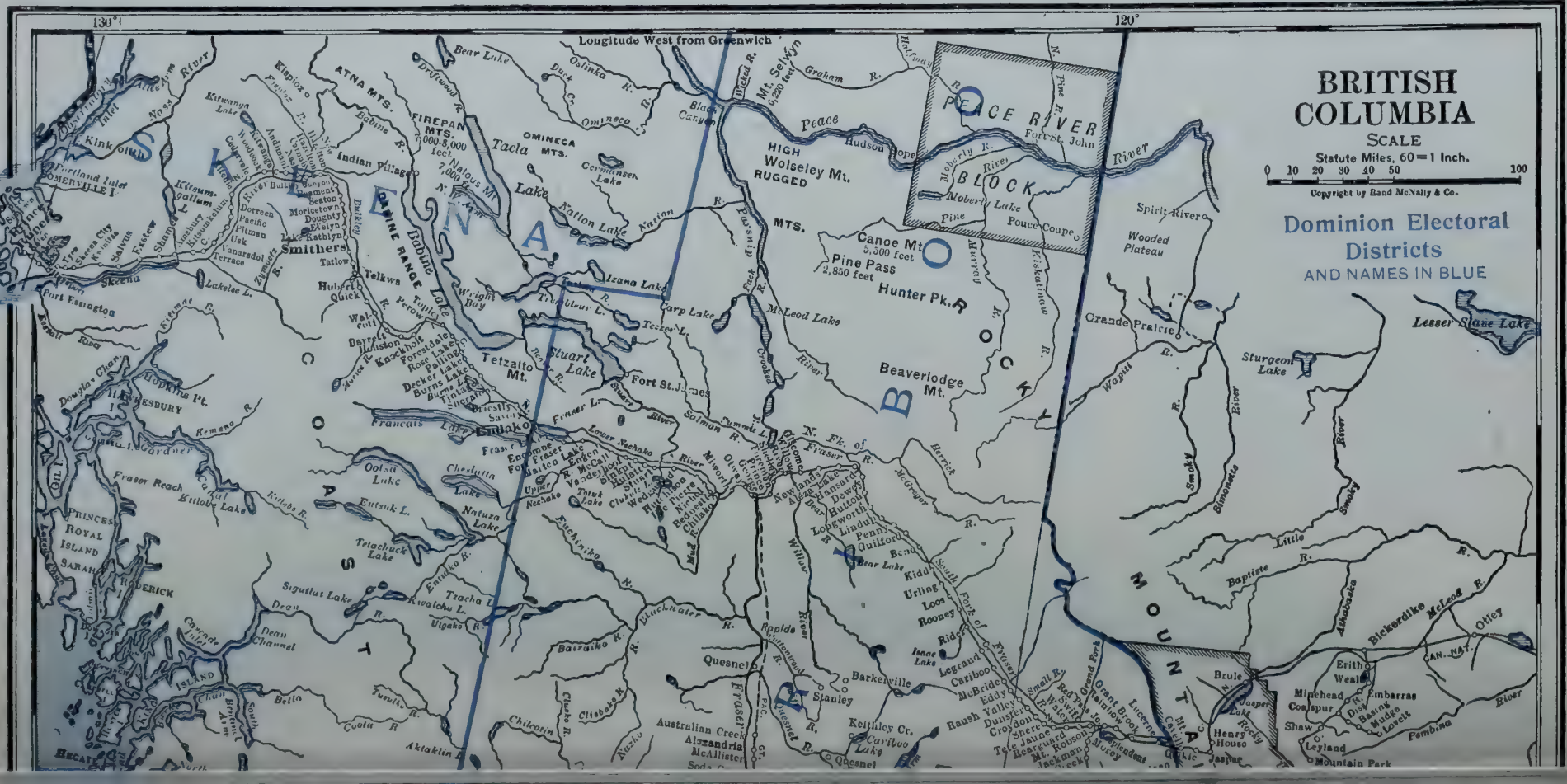
Wild vetches and wild peas grow abundantly everywhere and make splendid feed for live stock, the cattle becoming fat and sleek from feeding on the natural pasturage found. Timothy and alsike clover grow wonderfully well. Red clover, sweet clover and alfalfa do well. Sunflowers produce splendid crops, and oats, rye, and wheat thrive. The valleys, however, are better suited to mixed farming.



"Where the cow is, there is Arcadia; so far as her influence prevails, there is contentment, humility and sweet, homely life." —*John Burroughs*

Scenery.—A Province so extensive and so wonderful in its physical features and environment must possess as a great natural asset scenery on an almost unprecedented scale. It is wonderful not only on account of the grandeur to which in many places it attains, but also on account of its great diversity. The travellers on the railways, particularly, are impressed with the Rockies and the Selkirks and the canyons of the Fraser and Skeena. The mountains tower aloft in vast cathedral domes and jagged spires and castellated keeps. They rise from deep-green wooded slopes, up and up, sheer into the sky, to end in soaring summits of white and gray, except when snow and ice and rock alike blush rosy in the setting sun. From the ledge where the railway runs the traveller looks up to dizzy heights, then down to distant depths. where torrents green and white tear downwards to a distant sea. Now he speeds out across a deep cut gorge, and now he rolls along beside a lake fantastically set among mirrored peaks. The huge walls close in, and then fall back, leaving room for a broad and beautiful meadow. Plunging into another range, the train runs a wild race with a foaming river, through solemn canyons where grotesque patches of purple and orange earth and rock are dotted with solitary pines. The scenery equals, if it does not surpass, the finest that Switzerland can afford, and it many times surpasses it in extent and variety. The mountains and the extraordinary river canyons, though the most impressive, are not, indeed, the most attractive. It has "bits of rural England," the fjords of Norway, the table lands of the Andes, great rivers, noble lake expanses, extensive natural parks, mighty forests of giant timber, and a coast line that for extent and uninterrupted beauties has no parallel. It has for the greater part a mild and equable climate which greatly enhances the enjoyment of the picturesque. Many thousands of tourists and holiday-makers visit British Columbia every year.

At most of the points where the scenery is exceptionally beautiful or the sport in the neighbourhood notably good, hotels with every comfort and convenience are established. British Columbia has often been referred to as one of the playgrounds of the world. Every portion of the country has its attractions either in agriculture, minerals or scenery.


BRITISH COLUMBIA
SCALE
Statute Miles, 60 = 1 Inch.
0 10 20 30 40 50 100
Copyright by Rand McNally & Co.
Dominion Electoral Districts
AND NAMES IN BLUE
Longitude West from Greenwich
130°
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SKEENA
OMINECA
PEACE RIVER
BOCKY MOUNTAIN
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Liard R.
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Iskut R.
Bear Lake
Driftwood R.
Ominica R.
Duck Cr.
Oslinka R.
Mt. Selwyn 9,250 feet
Graham R.
Black Canyon
Peace
Hudson Hope
HIGH RUGGED Wolseley Mt.
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Canoe Mt. 5,500 feet
Pine Pass 2,850 feet
Hunter Pk.
Beaverlodge Mt.
Pine R.
Halfway R.
Moberly R.
Lake
Pouce Coupe
Spirit River
Wooded Plateau
Grande Prairie
Sturgeon Lake
Lesser Slave Lake
Wapiti R.
Smoky River
Little R.
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Rocky
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Grand Forks
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Fort Grahame
Pack R.
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M. Leod Lake
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SOME GRAIN YIELDS

ALBERTA

Belvidere.—Four tons to the acre was the yield of alfalfa on the farm of J. S. Mills.

Provost.—400 acres of land here yielded 15,000 bushels of wheat; another farm of 1,000 acres gave thirty bushels per acre.

Munson.—Between Munson and Hanna, through the districts of Delia and Craigmyle, at threshing time, wheat was expected to yield about 40 bushels per acre. Some of the wheat was cut 97 days after seeding.

Brooks.—In the Swedish farm colony a yield of 135 bushels of oats per acre was recorded. 58 bushels of peas to the acre was grown by N. H. Snelson.

Taber.—E. W. Boughey had nearly 27 bushels of wheat to the acre. Wm. Luehr had a general average of 25 bushels and a strip of two acres sowed for seed grain yielded 83 bushels.

Raymond.—Wheat averaging 25 bushels to the acre, and weighing 62 pounds to the bushel, was the story of many of the farmers as to the 1920 crop. J. J. Mangan's wheat averaged on a section, 35 bushels; Charles McCarthy had 42 bushels.

Stirling.—Summer fallows went 27 to 35 bushels of wheat per acre; stubbled in, about 20.

Camrose.—35 bushels per acre of wheat and 60 to 100 bushels of oats were reported as threshers returns; Z. H. Hill's wheat yielded 47½ bushels per acre; H. Lyseng had 42 bushels.

Airdrie.—45 bushels of rye to the acre was the return on the Spruce Larn Ranch, giving a revenue of $70 to the acre. Wheat went 40 bushels.

Gallahad.—O. H. Eckland grew 52 bushels of wheat per acre. His average wheat was 40 bushels. Many farmers had yields of 25 bushels per acre, weighing 62 pounds to the bushel.

Calgary.—A Southern Alberta farmer claims to having had a yield of over 50 bushels of rye to the acre.

Edwell.—James Comer sowed wheat on May 24th, cut the field on August 23d, and got 30 bushels to the acre.

Wainwright.—Fred Cauderton's 200 acres of oats gave him 17,410 bushels, an average of 87 bushels per acre. There was a general average of oats in the district of about 60 bushels.

Chinook.—30 bushels of wheat per acre was the yield secured by Mr. Bowman, Sr.

Sylvan Lake.—Sam Grimson beat the century mark by growing oats that went 105 bushels to the acre; his wheat went 35.

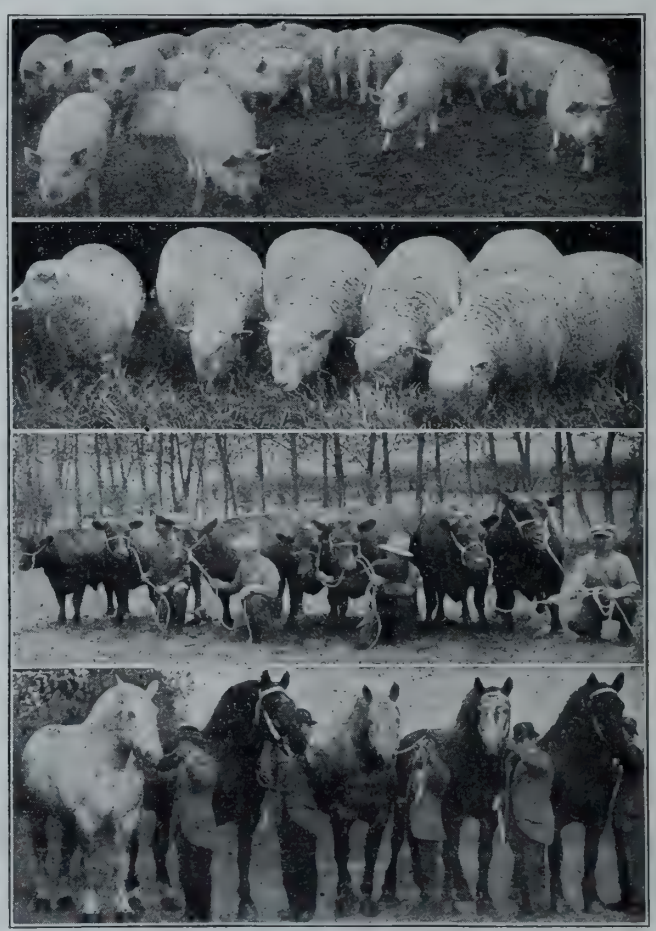
Strathmore.—50 bushels of wheat per acre was the average; stubbled in 20 bushels.

Rosebud.—Wheat yielded high, as much as 50 bushels per acre being reported. There were many yields of 40 bushels.

Alliance.—C. E. McDermott during one season had wheat that yielded 46 bushels per acre. His average for a number of years was 30 bushels.

Pincher Creek.—R. Walsh had 4,000 bushels of winter wheat from 135 acres; weighed 66 pounds to the bushel. E. C. Peck, from his 1,675 acres of wheat, oats and barley had between forty and fifty thousand bushels of grain.

Chauvin.—In some cases there were yields of 45 bushels of wheat, while oats exceeded 80. So profitable was farming here that men forsook business operations to purchase farms.



Prize Winners

Standard.—Reports were that there was not a field that would go less than 30 bushels per acre.

Provost.—A field of 400 acres gave 15,000 bushels of wheat; a 1000-acre field gave 30 bushels per acre.

Vulcan.—Several reported having 40 bushels of wheat to the acre. Thos. Kelly got 25 bushels per acre from 65 acres of stubbled in.

Bruderheim.—A case reported shows that one man from his 43 acres of wheat received in cash $4,300 or $100 an acre.

Nobleford.—A 10,000 acre block in the Noble Farms averaged better than 20 bushels to the acre; flax went 21 bushels. The Cameron Ranch gave an average of 30 bushels of wheat.

Munson.—A farmer here is reported as having had over 5,000 bushels of wheat from 100 acres.

Granum.—Wheat averaged 18 bushels per acre. James Peterson got 30 bushels; H. Dimm had 31, and from an acre and a quarter of oats he got 165 bushels.

Coaldale.—On irrigated land, some farmers got 20 bushels of wheat per acre, but O. Petersen got 400 bushels from 7 acres; D. B. Thomas' return was 30 bushels. John Hamilton had 40 bushels from one field, 35 from another, while a third gave 30.

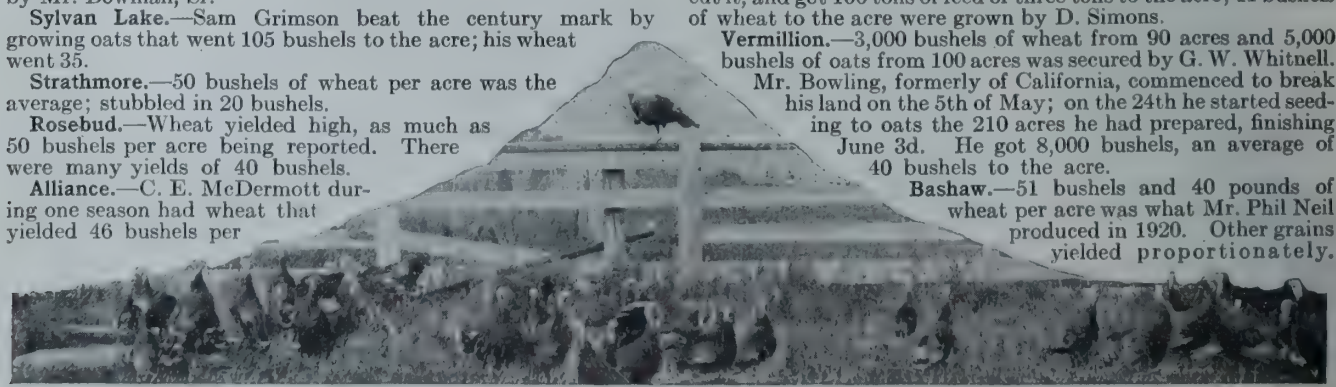
Lethbridge.—Wheat on the Kerr ranch averaged around 30.

Vegreville.—Wheat averaged about 35 bushels, many fields going 40 to 60, and oats 65 to the acre, some going 100. This report includes Lamont, Chipman, Mundare, Lavoy, Ranfurly, Innisfree, Minburn, and Mannville.

Fort Saskatchewan.—Frank Walker got 35 bushels of wheat per acre. One small patch went 60. With a combination of long hours of sunlight, generous soil and careful husbandry, wonderful results may be expected. A. B. Campbell on July 5th sowed 30 acres to oats for green feed. Sixty-three days later he cut it, and got 100 tons of feed or three tons to the acre; 41 bushels of wheat to the acre were grown by D. Simons.

Vermillion.—3,000 bushels of wheat from 90 acres and 5,000 bushels of oats from 100 acres was secured by G. W. Whitnell. Mr. Bowling, formerly of California, commenced to break his land on the 5th of May; on the 24th he started seeding to oats the 210 acres he had prepared, finishing June 3d. He got 8,000 bushels, an average of 40 bushels to the acre.

Bashaw.—51 bushels and 40 pounds of wheat per acre was what Mr. Phil Neil produced in 1920. Other grains yielded proportionately.



SASKATCHEWAN

Lashburn.—Yields of 120 bushels of oats to the acre were grown here; many farmers got from 90 to 100. G. H. Bird had wheat that went 50 bushels, while W. T. McMurdo got 55 bushels of barley and 38 bushels of fall rye to the acre. Land values are for raw land, $20 to $30; improved land $30 to $50.

Turtleford.—As high as 40 to 45 bushels of wheat and 100 bushels of oats are reported.

Aberdeen.—A. E. Hemler says: "While this year was to a great extent dry in part of the Canadian West, and also a very large section of the Northwestern States, I grew an average of 15½ bushels per acre from my summer fallow crop. In a normal year the same land would have produced from 30 to 40 bushels per acre.

Rosetown.—The average was above expectations. Wheat went about 22 bushels, oats and barley showed good yields.

Kelvington.—J. A. Henderson got 8,800 bushels of oats from an 80 acre field, or an average of 110 bushels per acre.

Rosthern.—From 70 acres, Percy Wheeler secured 1,000 bushels of wheat.

Swift Current.—Average yield of wheat was about 18 bushels.

Cadillac.—While the yield of wheat was not up to expectations, there were many fields of 25 bushels; the average was about 18.

Langham.—H. T. Atwell reports having grown 1,010 bushels of wheat on 46 acres, sown in stubble.

Kinhop.—Ex-Mayor William Hopkins, of Saskatoon, grew a yield of wheat that averaged close to 45 bushels per acre.

MANITOBA

Eden.—Some farmers had poor yields, but the majority had from 20 to 30 bushels per acre in 1920.

Langruth.—Andrew Lasson purchased 80 acres of land in 1918, at $23.50 per acre. From this in 1920 he threshed 3,440 bushels of wheat. The sale of his wheat gave him four times what he paid for his land out of his first crop.

Somerset.—Threshing revealed general yields of wheat of 30 bushels to the acre; some higher.

Oakville.—Alex Bell's yield of wheat in 1920 was 50 bushels of wheat per acre.

Oakland.—Land cropped for forty years gave a yield of 100 bushels per acre oats in 1920, on the Fulton farm.

Kane Siding.—G. W. Gurney, formerly of Joliet, Ill., got 14 bushels of flax per acre. Sold it for $5.09 per bushel, getting out of his crop over $70 per acre, on land that cost less than $40 in 1919.

Myrtle.—George Myrtle farms 440 acres. From this in 1919 he sold $22,000 worth of grains; in 1920, $18,000. In 1915 he had 43 bushels of wheat and over 100 bushels of oats per acre; in 1918, 34 bushels of wheat, 100 of oats and 70 of barley; in 1919, 23 bushels wheat, 75 of oats, and 30 of flax.

Dauphin.—24 bushels of wheat to the acre was the average in the district for 1920. One farmer had 2,500 bushels from 50 acres; oats ran 60 to 80 bushels and barley 55.

Grandview.—Farmers here benefited from an average yield of oats of from 75 to 80 bushels per acre, and wheat

Where Soft Winds and Sunny Skies with the Golden Grain Harmonize

Kermaria.—William Heup, formerly of Milwaukee, had a yield of 85 bushels of oats to the acre, and 42 bushels of wheat.

Martin Carlson, formerly of Diamond Bluff, Wis., had 1,022 bushels of wheat off 44 acres; from 55 acres of oats he got 2,800 bushels, giving him an income of $4,000 from 99 acres.

St. Walburg.—Nick Zeller says: "My means with which to begin were small. Today I own 480 acres of land and milk 20 cows, in addition to cultivating my land. At an auction sale my property would realize $27,000. My former home was Perham, Minn."

Canora.—W. R. Heiserman had 45 bushels of wheat per acre off 20 acres. Joe Jandle had 34,250 bushels of oats off 500 acres, which land he bought two years ago at $32.50 per acre. His oats, some of which will be sold for seed, will bring him in $28,000. It means that besides paying the entire cost of the farm in a year, this one crop also paid cost of breaking and the cost of the seed, and leaves him some cash besides.

Maryfield.—E. B. Johnson's grain yields were, wheat 15 to 24 bushels, oats 25 to 45, and flax 12. His poorest yield in 31 years was 10 bushels of wheat per acre.

Star City.—J. J. Casey's wheat has run 30, oats 70, barley 40, potatoes 200 to 300, without fertilizer. He had $10,000 to start with; it soon increased to $50,000, and his cattle helped a lot.

Bladworth.—J. D. Johnston, formerly of Kansas, had 4,800 bushels of wheat from 160 acres, paying the cost of the farm and breaking in one operation. Mr. Johnston writes that he enjoys the climate and people.

19 to 20 bushels, while others got as high as 40.

Swan River.—This celebrated valley had good yields in 1920. R. F. McVechy, who came there with $800 in cash, and a small outfit in 1903, has had a 15 years average of 26½ bushels of wheat, 28 of barley and 74 of oats. The average of the district for 1920 was about 25 bushels of wheat per acre. Twenty-one years ago, Holdor Egelson settled in the district, without any capital, but had some household and farming equipments. He now owns 1,120 acres of land, and is worth $50,000. His wheat has run from 25 to 30 bushels per acre; oats 50 to 80 bushels, and barley 40. He has now sheep, cattle, horses, tractors and threshing outfit. His potatoes have yielded 400 bushels per acre.

Lowe Farm.—Ray Cary, formerly of Towanda, Ill., had 2,035 bushels of flax from 160 acres, which brought him $9,849.40. The land cost him $40 in 1919. In other words, his crop gave him $3,400 more than the land cost him. B. Winklebeck got $5 a bushel for his 17 bushels to the acre yield of flax. He did well with his alfalfa. Nick Eich, formerly of Joliet, Ill., got 2,300 bushels of flax from 180 acres, netting him about $10,000. The land cost him $6,400.

Items occur periodically in the newspapers of farmers in older settled countries abandoning their farms because of inability to pay the rent on them, which in many cases exceeds in its annual rate the amount which would give them a Canadian farm for all time. And in the Canadian West there are still thousands of acres not now producing, of doubtless a greater fertility than those older areas, awaiting the man with the plough, possessing strength, energy and push.

GENERAL INFORMATION

[PERTINENT QUERIES—EXPLICIT REPLIES]

Owing to the number of questions asked daily, it has been deemed advisable to put in condensed form, such questions as most naturally occur, giving the answers which experience dictates as appropriate, conveying the information commonly asked for. If the reader does not find here the answer to his particular difficulty, a letter to the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to any Government Agent whose name appears on the inside of the front cover of this publication, will secure full particulars.

1. Where are the lands to which reference is made?
In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

2. What kind of land is it?
The land is mostly prairie (except in British Columbia) and can be secured free from timber and stones, if desired, the soil being the very best alluvial black loam from one to two feet deep, with a clay subsoil.

3. Is it timber or prairie land?
The province of Manitoba has considerable open prairie, especially in the southwest; towards the centre it is parklike with some timber belts in parts. The southern parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta are chiefly open prairie with growths of timber along the streams. As you go north or northwest about 20 per cent of the country may be said to be timbered.

4. Is there sufficient rainfall?
A sufficient supply can be relied upon. The most rain falls in May and June, when most needed.

5. What are the roads like?
Bridges and culverts are built where needed, and roadways are usually graded up, but not gravelled or macadamized. The natural prairie road is superior to most manufactured roads and affords good travelling in ordinary seasons and every fall and winter.

6. What sort of people are settled there, and is English generally spoken?
Canadians, English, Scotch, Irish, French, and English-speaking Americans (who are going in, in large numbers), with Germans and Scandinavians. English is the language of the country and is spoken everywhere.

7. What grains are raised in western Canada?
Wheat (winter and spring), oats, barley, flax, speltz, rye and other small grains; corn is grown chiefly for silo purposes.

8. How long does it take wheat to mature?
The average time is from 100 to 118 days. This short time is accounted for by the long hours of sunlight which during the growing and ripening season averages 16 hours a day.

9. Can a man raise a crop on the first breaking of his land?
Yes, but it is not well to use the land for any other purpose the first year than for raising garden vegetables, or perhaps a crop of flax, as it is necessarily rough on account of the heavy sod not having had time to rot and become workable. Good yields of oats have been reported on breaking.

10. Is there plenty of hay available?
In many parts there is sufficient wild hay meadow on government or vacant land, which may be rented at a very low rental, if you have not enough on your own farm. Experience has proven that timothy, brome, clover and other cultivated grasses do well. Yields of brome have been reported from two to four tons per acre. Alfalfa under proper cultivation in many places gives successful yields.

11. Do vegetables thrive—and what kinds are grown?
Potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, onions, parsnips, cabbages, peas, beans, celery, pumpkins, tomatoes, squash, melons, etc., are unequalled anywhere.

12. Can fruit be raised and what varieties?
Small fruits grow wild. The cultivated are plums, cranberries, strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, currants. In British Columbia fruit growing of all kinds is carried on very extensively and successfully.

13. Is live stock raising more profitable than grain farming?
The two should be combined. In seasons of high grain prices and other favourable conditions grain farming is very profitable, but the farmer who has a few horses, beef steers, hogs, sheep, cows and poultry for sale every year, is in the best position.

14. How much baggage will I be allowed on the Canadian railways?
150 pounds for each full ticket.

15. Are settlers' effects bonded through to destination, or are they examined at the boundary?
If settler accompanies effects they will be examined at the boundary, without any trouble; if effects are unaccompanied they will go through to the nearest bonding (or customs) point to destination.

16. In case settler's family follow him what about railway rates?
On application to Canadian Government Agent, settlers' low railway rate certificate will be forwarded, and they will be given the settlers' privilege.

17. What is the duty on horses and cattle if a settler should want to take in more than the number allowed free into Canada?
Over one year old, they will be valued at a minimum of $50 per head, and duty will be 25 per cent.

18. In those parts which are better for cattle and sheep than for grain, what does a man do if he has only 160 acres?
If a settler should desire to go into stock raising and his quarter-section of 160 acres should not prove sufficient to furnish pasture for his stock, he can make application to the Land Commissioner for a lease for grazing lands at a very low cost in certain districts.

19. Where is information to be had about British Columbia?
Apply to Secretary Provincial Bureau of Information, Victoria, B. C.

20. How is the Country governed?
The Provincial Governments are elected altogether by popular vote and are responsible directly to the people. The laws are similar to those of many in the States, but American settlers all declare they are better observed by the people in Canada. Canada is self-governing just as much as the United States, although it is a part of the British Empire. The Dominion Government makes and administers the laws for the people at large; the Provincial Government of each province makes and administers the local laws.

21. Are the taxes high?
Taxes on occupied lands are very low, running from $30 per quarter-section up, according to the improvements that have been undertaken by the farmers in the district. Such improvements are road building, schools, telephone lines. There is no tax on personal property, household effects, farm machinery, farm buildings and improvements, nor on live stock. All taxes are based on the value of the land itself without regard to cultivation or improvements.
The taxes on farm lands in Western Canada are much lighter than the usual farm tax in the United States. The Government has shown no disposition to increase taxation on farm lands to meet any part of the war expenditure.

22. Does the Government tax the settler if he lets his cattle run on Government lands? What about line fences?
The settler is not required to pay a tax for allowing his cattle to run on Government land, but it is advisable to lease land from the Government for haying or grazing purposes, when needed. If one fences his land, his adjoining neighbour, if making use of it, has to stand a proportionate share of the cost of the fence adjoining his property, or build one-half of it himself.

23. Where can material for a house and sheds be procured, and about what would it cost? What about fuel?
Though there are large tracts of forest in the Canadian west there are localities where building timber and material is limited, but this has not proven any drawback as the Government has made provision that should a man settle on a quarter-section deprived of timber, he can, by making application to the Dominion Lands Agent, obtain a permit to cut on Government lands free of charge the following, viz.:
(1.) 3,000 lineal feet of building timber, measuring no more than 12 inches at the butt, or 9,250 feet board measure. (2.) 400 roofing poles. (3.) 2,000 fencing rails and 500 fence posts, 7 feet long, and not exceeding five (5) inches in diameter at the small end. (4.) 30 cords of dry fuel wood for firewood.
The settler has only the expense of the cutting and hauling to his homestead. The principal districts are within easy reach of fuel; the settlers of Alberta and Saskatchewan are particularly favoured, especially along the various streams, from some of which they get all the coal they require, at a trifling cost. No one in the country need suffer from the cold on account of scarcity of fuel. Lumber is about the same price or a little lower than in the United States. The principal supply comes from British Columbia and from the northern woods of the three provinces. Sand and gravel are fairly plentiful and where a supply of this can be had, cement, which is reasonable in price, is considerably used. Cement is but little more expensive than in the United States. Brick of good quality is to be had at principal centres, and varies in price.

24. Is it advisable to go into a new country during the winter months with uncertain weather conditions?
A few years ago, when settlement was sparse, settlers were advised to wait until March or April. Now that so many have friends in Western Canada there need be no hesitation when to start. Lines of railway penetrate most of the settled districts, and no one need go far from neighbours already settled. There is no longer the dread of pioneering, and it is robbed of the romance that once surrounded it. With farm already selected, it is perfectly safe, and the prospective homeseeker can get some sort of occupation until early spring, when he will be on the ground ready.

25. What chance is there for employment when a man first goes there and isn't working on his land?
There are different industries through the country, outside of farming and ranching, such as saw mills, flour mills, brick-yards, railroad building in the summer, and lumbering in the winter. The chances for employment are good as a large percentage of those going in and those already there farm so much that they must have help, and pay good wages; from twenty to thirty thousand farm labourers have been brought in each year from the eastern provinces and the United States to assist in caring for the large crops. The capable and willing worker is sure to succeed in Canada.

26. Can I get employment with a farmer so as to become acquainted with local conditions?
This can be done through the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg who is in a position to offer engagements with well established farmers. Men experienced in agriculture may expect to receive good wages on yearly engagements. During the spring, summer, and fall months, engagements are made at higher figures. During the past two seasons these have run from $40 to $60 per month with board and lodging for experienced farm hands. Wages are regulated largely by the supply and demand.

27. If I have had no experience and simply desire to learn farming in western Canada before starting on my own account?
Young men and others unacquainted with farm life will find positions through the Government officers at Winnipeg. Wages are dependent upon experience and qualification. After working for a year in this way, the knowledge acquired will be sufficient to justify you in going into farming on your own account.

28. Are there any schools outside the towns?
School districts cannot exceed five miles in length or breadth, and must contain at least four actual residents, and eight to twelve children varying in the different provinces, between the ages of five and sixteen. In almost every locality, where these conditions exist, schools have been established.

29. Are churches numerous?
The various denominations are well represented and churches are being built rapidly even in the most remote districts.

30. Can water be secured at reasonable depth?
In most places it can be had at from fifteen to forty feet, while in other places wells have been sunk to fifty or sixty feet. Flowing wells are secured in many places at reasonable depth.

31. What are the facilities for storing and marketing grain?
There is good grain elevator accommodation at every station. The government owns large elevators and the large grain milling firms have elevators everywhere. There are also track warehouses and loading platforms, where the farmer can load his own wheat direct to the cars and have it shipped in his own account direct to the government terminal elevators.

32. Should I bring my farm implements to Canada?
If they are in serviceable condition and you can make up a carload bring them. You will find it cheaper than buying new implements.

33. Should I try to make up a party of neighbours to settle in one district?
That is a good plan. Such neighbours can co-operate in the use of machinery and in farm operations in such a way as to considerably reduce their expenses.

34. How can I get information as to where is the best place to buy?
First decide in your own mind whether you prefer a farm for only grain growing, that is a level open place, where every acre can be cultivated, or whether you prefer a farm suitable for mixed farming, that requires a place where there is some natural shelter in the way of useful clumps of poplar and willow and where there is now a good part of the land open prairie. Some districts are all open level prairie, without any bush, and other districts are known as a "park" country, having open parts of prairie, sheltered amongst clumps of small trees. The Canadian Government has no land for sale and is interested only in procuring farmers to settle on the free homesteads of 160 acres, and cultivate the lands now unimproved and owned by the various railway companies, land companies, and private individuals.

Much Capital Is Not Absolutely Necessary—Read The Figures

35. Do I have to change my citizenship?

It is not necessary to become a citizen of Canada to own land or to farm it. After a few years residence in the country one can decide himself whether or not he may wish to do so.

36. Is living expensive?

One will find the actual necessities of life about the same price or at a slight advance to what you have been accustomed to. It is doubtful as to whether you would notice any difference in the price of wearing apparel. The high cost of living is due mainly to the high prices for things produced on the farm. Butter, meat, eggs, flour, poultry, milk, vegetables—these are the things which make living dear but they have no terror for the farmer, whose barns and gardens and fields supply all his needs. Indeed, the high cost of living has brought great prosperity to the farmer, because he is selling his produce at higher prices than ever before.

37. What is the best way to get there?

Write your nearest Canadian Government Agent for routes, and settlers' low railway rate certificate good from the Canadian boundary to destination for passengers and freight.

In order to obtain the lowest possible fares, you should call upon, or communicate with the nearest representative of the Canadian Government, who will be pleased to quote fares and make all arrangements for your trip.

From Pacific Coast States, the route is via Vancouver and Kingsgate.

From Montana, Wyoming, and Utah, via Great Falls and Coutts.

From the Central States, via St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, and Portal.

From the Eastern States the route is via Detroit, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Toronto, Prescott, Montreal, Ottawa.

38. What is the average price of farm lands in Western Canada?

Land prices in Western Canada vary according to the distance from towns or railways and also according to the class of the land and the type of farming to which it is adapted. Wild land suitable for mixed farming can be got in good districts from $15 an acre up; also good wheat land which needs clearing at $10 an acre up. Partly improved land can be bought from $30 up to $60 an acre, depending on location and the amount of improvements on the farm.

39. Is the title to land bought and paid for secure?

The registration of titles is known as the "Torrens System." Under this system the Provincial Governments maintain registry offices and handle all transfers and other negotiations regarding land. The ownership of the land, as shown on the title, is guaranteed by the Government and this also makes it an easy matter for a new settler to procure reliable information as to any piece of land.

40. Can I purchase land on time?

There are few sales made where all cash is paid; ordinarily by paying a few dollars per acre down you can get a term of years in which to complete payment.

41. What About Franchise?—Every male and female who is of the age of twenty-one years and a British subject is entitled to vote, provided he or she has resided for twelve months in the province and three months in the electoral district, prior to the date of the closing of the registration of voters.

42. What helps to give Canada's grain its value?

The fervid sunshine of the long summer days, when one may read in the open air in June from 3.00 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. is one reason why Canada's No. 1 wheat has a peculiar value over all other wheat in the world.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SHIPPING SETTLERS' EFFECTS

Each shipment should be accompanied by an Export Declaration of the U. S. Treasury Department, Customs Form 7525, T. D. 38,410, signed in triplicate. If your railway agent has not these, apply to nearest Canadian Government Agent. These forms do not have to be sworn to where the goods are going to Canada.

Advise the Canadian Government Agent of number of car and name of railway.

Person accompanying the car, when live stock is taken can make out entry papers on arrival in Canada.

If less than carload, do not take bulky articles; only those of maximum value for minimum weight, such as bedding, dishes, etc., which can be shipped in boxes or securely crated.

When carload shipment is made goods on export shipment sheet should be described "One carload of emigrant movables or Settler's Effects." If carload of household goods only, use the phrase, "One carload of household goods only," giving car number, weight and value, in each case.

If less than carload, each piece must be crated or boxed, and marked with the name of the owner and destination in Western Canada, giving weight and value of each piece. At the bottom of the list add the words: "All being household goods, emigrant's movables or household effects." In the bill of lading use gross weight; in the export declaration net weight.

An automobile can be described by giving make, engine number, weight and value. Freight rate on it is first class on a minimum of 5,000 lbs. or the actual weight multiplied by 2½ times the first class rate in the United States, and 2 times the first class rate in Canada if wheels are removed, whichever is the larger amount. It can be shipped in the car with the other movables, but cannot get the movables rate. A tractor takes the movables rates.

Ask Canadian Government Agent for rates over Canadian railways to which add rate from home point.

Horses must be inspected by a Veterinarian of the American Bureau of Animal Industry. Hogs will be quarantined for 30 days at the boundary.

An Ideal Climate

During a part of the winter the thermometer sometimes registers as low as forty degrees below zero, but the weather is dry and there is usually no wind with extreme weather. In nearly all parts of the Canadian West horses and cattle run out the entire winter without any other shelter than the natural bush. One of the best evidences as to the winter climate would be to read what others say of it. Learn the opinion of those who have enjoyed that bracing dry climate for years and you will be surprised at the number who will say, "I don't mind the cold as much here as I did back home." The summers are fine, with the long days of sunshine and the cool nights. In all, Western Canada can boast of not only a climate well adapted to grain growing and stock raising but one of the most health giving on the continent.

Rainfall occurs mainly during the growing months of May, June and July, when it is most needed by the crops. As a rule it proves sufficient for their needs when careful methods of farming are followed. A certain amount of hail is annually precipitated in varying districts. The amount varies from year to year. Some sections appear to be more liable to receive it than others, but its times and places of appearance as well as its severity are quite uncertain. The percentage of damage it does to growing crops, taking the province as a whole, is small, though often very severe locally. Severe wind and electric storms are very rare. Thus taken the year around the climate is more pleasant and healthful than that of most countries of the world.

Temperatures differ but little from the mean at any given time and rise or fall with fairly uniform variations. Lower temperatures in the more northerly latitudes are offset to a certain extent by the shelter derived from the woods and the modifying effects of large bodies of water. The uniform altitude of the prairies bears an important relation in this respect.

A very noticeable feature of the climate is the rapidity with which winter gives way to spring or even summer weather. A sudden rising of the temperature, with bright sun and soft breezes, and in an incredibly short time the light mantle of snow has disappeared. Without waiting for the frost "to come out of the ground" the waters from the melted snow disappear, the ground surface dries up as fast as it thaws out and in a few days the dust is flying again. Seeding operations soon follow and the transition has taken place usually without the proverbial "March winds and April showers" and all their discomforts. As a rule the snow disappears during March or very early in April. Seeding operations usually commence about the first week of April. During the past ten years the average date of the commencement of seeding operations was April 8th and the average date at which seeding operations were general was April 18th. Harvest begins early in August and is usually well under way by the middle of that month. Early frosts and fall weather may be looked for in September. The most pleasant months of the year, however, are usually September and October. Wintry weather is due any time after the first of November though open falls till the first of December are not uncommon. Thus it will be seen that the summers on the prairie are unusually long and the winters, though cold, are shorter and brighter than those of eastern districts with more moderate temperatures.

Some Figures of Cost and Profit

Building Material Prices.—The following are the prices quoted on January 1, 1920:

Dimensions	1920	Dimensions	1920
2x2, 2x6, 2x8 (16 feet)	$ 61.00	Ceiling (V. J. 1½x4)	$90.00
4x4, 6x8 (16 feet)	71.00	Plaster, per ton	22.50
Shiplap (No. 1 pine or spruce)	61.00	Lime, per barrel	3.30
Drop siding (6-inch)	88.00	Hair, per bushel	.90
Common boards (6-inch No. 1)	83.00	Shingles	9.50
Flooring (E. G. fir, No. 3)	100.00	Lath	20.00
Ceiling No. 1	87.00	Paper	1.50

The above prices are 1919-20 prices. Since then there has been material reductions made.

Wages for carpenters range from 95 cents to $1.00 per hour; bricklayers from $1.20 to $1.25 per hour; plasterers from $1.20 to $1.25; painters from 90 cents to 95 cents per hour.

Capital Required.—There is no fixed amount that can be stated as the capital essential in all cases. Some men have a genius for getting along on small capital, but it may as well be stated that the larger the capital the better. The settler who is taking up unimproved land without a loan should, in addition to railway fares for his family, have sufficient capital to meet the following approximate expenditures:

Inspection trip, fare, say	$ 75.00	First payment, $20 land	320.00
Freight carload household goods, say	110.00	Implements	950.00
Four young pigs, $20 each	80.00	Four dairy cows, $80 each	320.00
House, about	500.00	Two dozen hens, $1.00 ea.	24.00
		Barn, about	300.00
		Poultry house, hog pen, cow shed	150.00
			$2,829.00

This estimate anticipates that the home-maker will bring with him horses, harness, seed grain, etc. Of course, the settler who brings his own implements, and his own cows and poultry can materially reduce the above total.

Implements and Building.—The estimate given is for the implements and machinery for a quarter-section (160) acres farm. The prices quoted are for new first-class quality implements, and may be reduced considerably by attending sales as are always talking place in every farming community. Better still, the farmer, for a small expenditure in freight, may bring his implements with him. Homemakers locating together frequently co-operate with each other in the use of implements the first year or two:

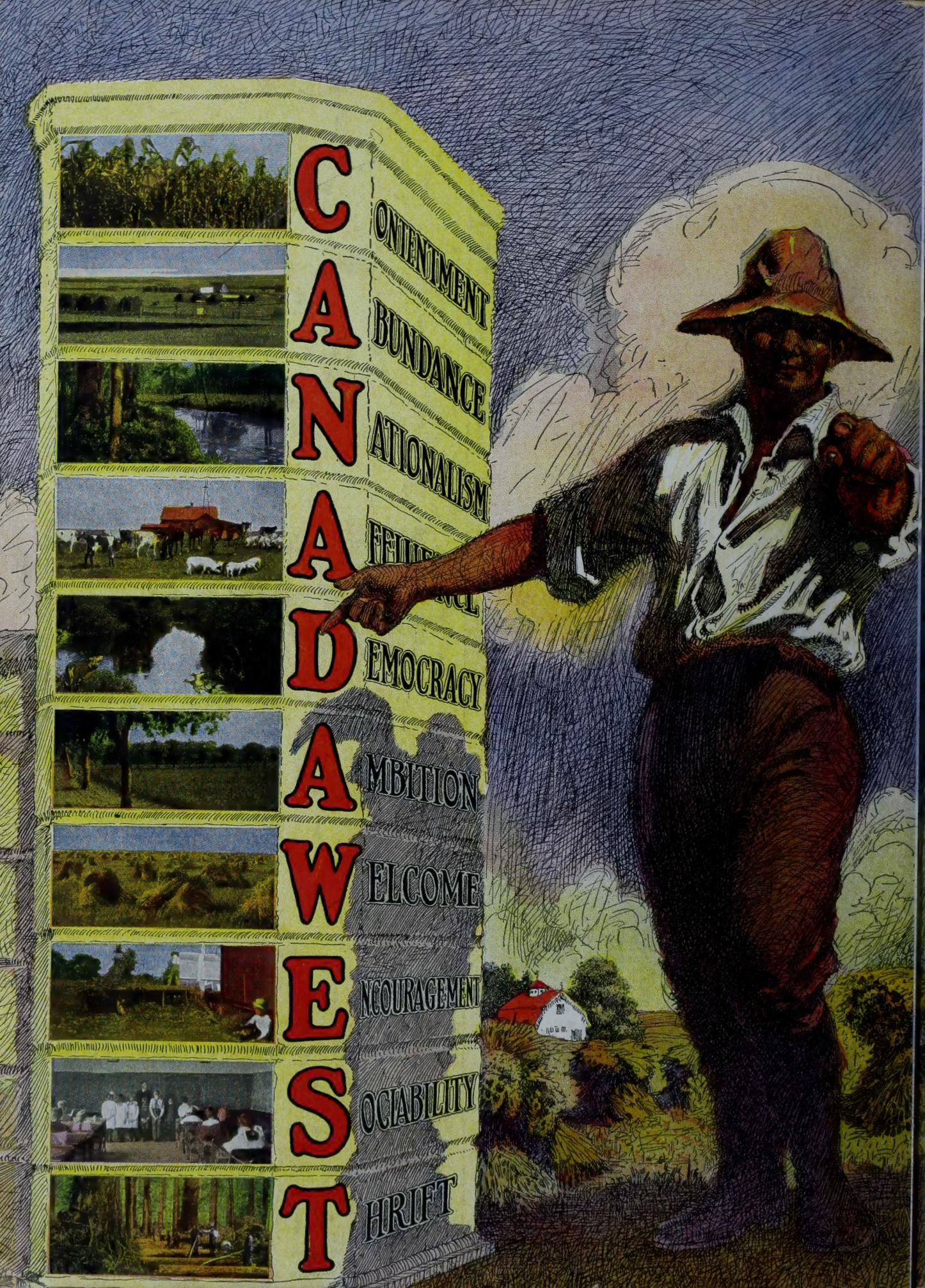
Wagon and box	$152.00	Wagon rack	24.00
Walking plough	45.00	Drill	220.00
Harrows	25.00	Disc harrows	75.00
Mower	90.00	Hay rake	57.00
Binder	260.00		$948.00

The buildings erected the first year are largely a matter of the taste of the purchaser; some settlers make their start with the crudest sort of structures, while others erect homes and outbuildings designed to fill their needs for a long period. Thus the cost of a house may be anywhere from a couple hundred dollars to $1,000 and more, and the same may be said of the barn.

Cost of Improving Land.—Breaking, three inches deep, per acre, $4.25 to $7; harrowing, each operation, per acre, 50 cents; discing, 3 times per acre, $2.00; seeding, not including seed, per acre, 85 cents; seed, per bushel, market price; fencing, per mile, three wires, $150 to $200; hauling grain from nearest station to land, per mile, per bushel, .01 cent; treating grain with bluestone or formalin, per bushel, .04½ cents; boring wells, using galvanized casings, per foot, $2.80 to $3.80; boring well, using steel casings, per foot, $3.00 to $8.50; cost of good work horse, $150 to $200; cost of milch cow, $90; cost of sow for breeding, $30. Coal varies with locality from $1.50 per ton at mine to $7.50 per ton delivered at shipping point. A 6-room house, $1,000; a stable to accommodate eight horses, $425; implement shed, $150; granary for 2,000 bushels, $150.

Profit per 100 Acres.—The following estimate is regarded as fair by practical men. It shows the cost and profit per acre on a crop of 100 acres of wheat.

Preparing the land for seeding, $4.00; drilling, 20 cents; harvesting and stooking, 90 cents; threshing and delivering crop of 22.50 bushels per acre (the average yield) at 12 cents per bushel, $2.70 per acre; entire cost of wheat crop per acre delivered to the elevators, $7.80; add interest, 8 per cent on land, at $20 per acre, $1.60; taxes (land, school, and road), per acre, about 20 cents; the total cost per acre, $9.60; receipts from sale of 22.50 bushels of wheat at 95 cents per bushel, $21.37; net profit per acre, $11.77. Profit on 100 acres, $1,177.00. A deduction must be made to allow for cost of seed, which varies according to variety.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